

20 DECEMBER 1946

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of

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Prosecution's Witnesses

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1 Friday, 20 December, 1946
2 - - -
3
4 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
5 FOR THE FAR EAST
6 Court House of the Tribunal
7 War Ministry Building
8 Tokyo, Japan
9

10 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
11 at 0930.
12 - - -
13 Appearances:
14 For the Tribunal, same as before with
15 the exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA,
16 Member from the Republic of the Philippines, not
17 sitting.
18 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.
19 For the Defense Section, same as before.
20 The Accused:
21 All present except OKAWA, Shumei, who is
22 represented by his counsel.
23 - - -
24 (English to Japanese and Japanese
25 to English interpretation was made by the
Language Section, IMTFE.)

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.
3

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

4
5 WILLIAM HECTOR STICPEWICH,
6 a witness called by the prosecution, resumed
7 the stand and testified as follows:
8

DIRECT EXAMINATION

9 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE (Continued):

10 Q Of the prisoners who left Sandakan on the 29th
11 of May, how many reached Ranau?

12 A 183.

13 Q What distance did your party average per day
14 on the march?

15 A Approximately six and a half miles per day,
16 average.

17 Q What was the nature of country over which
18 you traveled?

19 A The first 30 mile was through marshy country,
20 low land, many creek crossings and heavy going mud and
21 slush, shindy. Approximately the next 40 mile was in
22 higher country with very short, steep hills and many
23 river crossings. Approximately the next 20 mile was
24 over a mountain, and the last 26 mile was all mountainous.

25 Q How many meals per day did you have?

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 A One.

2 Q What camping facilities did you have at your
3 stopping places?

4 A None.

5 Q Now, were the parties allowed to retain for
6 their own use the rice that had been given them on the
7 first day?

8 A No. On the third or fourth day the Japanese
9 withdrew from each party thirty-two pounds of rice.

10 Q On the march did you pass through any other
11 parties?

12 A Yes. The parties alternated daily from front
13 to rear, staging right through.

14 Q Did you observe how the stragglers from parties
15 in front of you were treated?

16 A Yes. Stragglers who showed signs of fatigue
17 who started to drop behind were pushed along with the
18 barrel of a rifle, thumped in the back with the butt
19 of a rifle, and beaten up by the Japanese guards.

20 Q Would all the men move off after each over-
21 night hault?

22 A No. Those that was left behind in camp, those
23 that were too sick or ill to move, who were cramped
24 up or suffering from starvation and exposure, were just
25 left behind.

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q Did you ever see any of them again?

2 A No.

3 Q Did you ever hear any of the Japanese guards
4 say what had become of them?

5 A Yes. At frequent times, intervals, during
6 the march I heard Japanese guards referring to whom
7 they had killed that day.

8 Q What was the total length of the march?

9 A Approximately 165 miles.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Did he say what happened to
11 stragglers from the groups traveling ahead of his
12 group? There was at least one group ahead of him,
13 according to his evidence.

14 Q Apart from seeing the stragglers in groups
15 ahead of you beaten, did you see anything else happen
16 to them?

17 A Those that were stopped, stragglers that
18 were stopped, there was a guard would stay with them
19 and we would not see them again -- those that were
20 beaten up, knocked down, not fit to travel.

21 Q Well, now, coming to the camp at Ranau, was
22 any shelter provided for you there?

23 A No.

24 Q And were any parades held there?

25 A Yes. There was a line up of a morning and

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 afternoon of those who could walk and get on their
2 feet, and those too sick to come on parade, they would
3 be checked wherever they laid.

4 Q What method was adopted by the guards to see
5 whether a prisoner of war was dead or alive?

6 A He would kick him or poke him with a stick.

7 Q Well, now, did you hear anything of the
8 numbers who had taken part in the first Ranau march?

9 A Yes. On our arrival at Ranau we were told
10 that our strength would be increased by six, five
11 Australians and one English.

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STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q And did you see these six men?

2 A Yes.

3 Q And who were they:

4 A They were the survivors of the first march
5 to Ranau which left Sandakan late January and early
6 February '45. There were 470 that left originally,
7 and there was only these six alive when I reached
8 Ranau.

9 Q Did they tell you what had happened to the
10 others?

11 A Yes. They gave us an outline of their
12 march through which was similar -- which they reached
13 similar fates to which I did out in my party. And
14 when they reached Ranau they were subject to heavy
15 work carrying rice from Pugnipan to Ranau.

16 Q Were you told how many actually reached
17 Ranau on that march?

18 A Sergeant Stacey said there was about 240.

19 Q And were you told the cause of death of the
20 balance?

21 A Yes. There was -- their fate was related,
22 their general fate was related how they died.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Are you calling any of the
24 six?

25 LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: I am putting in an

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

affidavit from one of the six, if it please the Tribunal.

Q Now, as to work parties, what work parties were there at Ranau?

A On the 28th of June the Japanese demanded work parties from us. Those work parties consisted of rice and vegetable carrying, wood cutting, water carrying, and building.

Q What distance per day did the rice and vegetable carrying parties have to cover?

A They covered up to 18 miles in one day.

Q What effect did this labor have on these men?

A They died very quick from the exertion.

Q Well, now, coming to the third of July of 1945, what happened on that date?

A The third of July I was, with 9 others, were detailed for a carrying party to accompany the Japanese on a hunting trip to kill cattle.

Q Did you have any conversation with the guard in charge of that party?

A Yes. The guard said he was very sad, and that he had been punished by Captain TAKAKURA. He went into details about his punishment, and what for, and I suggested--

Q Did he say anything about what was going to

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 happen to the balance? Did he say anything as to
2 what was going to happen to the prisoners?

3 A he said that all the prisoners were going
4 to die, all be killed off, and that after that the
5 guards, the Formosans, would have to take the place
6 of the prisoners.

7 Q On the return trip to camp did he have any
8 further conversation about it?

9 A He stated that TAKAKURA was no good, and
10 that he said we were all going to die; he was going
11 to die.

12 Q Was anything said about the prisoners of
13 war en route from Sandakan to Hanau?

14 A Repeat that question.

15 Q Was anything said about the prisoners of war
16 en route from Sandakan to Hanau?

17 A There was a general inference--

18 Q No, no. He didn't say anything. You can't
19 remember him saying anything about the fate of the
20 prisoners of war from Sandakan to Hanau, on the march?

21 A On the return trip back to camp he stated
22 that TAKAKURA had killed off the prisoners of war en
23 route from Sandakan to Hanau, and that he was no good,
24 and that he would die.

25 Q Did you have any conversation with him on

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 the following night?

2 On the following night I was down in the
3 galley where we prepared our meal, about 1700 hours,
4 and he came down and said goodbye. A few minutes
5 later there was four rifle shots in fairly rapid
6 succession; a short interval, the fifth shot. I
7 learned from Captain Cook, who had been called down
8 to the Japanese officers quarters, what had happened.
9 Captain Cook was present when this guard came up
10 and shot Captain TAKAKIWA, Lieutenant SUZUKI, Ser-
11 geant FUJITA, and a batman; SUZUKI dead. And after
12 he had shot these four people he threw a hand grenade
13 in amongst them which did not explode, and in the
14 meantime he pushed the muzzle of his rifle in his
15 mouth and blew the top of his head off.

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STICPEWICH

DIRECT

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Q Coming to the night of the 7th of July,
what happened then?

A The night of the 7th of July privates
Botterill, bombardier Moxham, private Short and
Anderson escaped. Their disappearance was not known
until next morning at check parade by the Japanese.
We were mass punished. We were not allowed to cook
the vegetables, the few pounds of vegetables that
we did have on hand for that night and our vegetable
supplies were cut off. The very small vegetable
supply was then denied of us.

Q Do you mean you didn't get any more vegetables?

A No.

Q Well, now, coming to the 20th of July how
many men were alive on that date?

A The 20th of July we moved into a hut. At
that time there was 76 PWs alive.

Q What had caused the death of the others?

A The main cause: starvation and physical
exertion and exposure.

Q Any deaths through violence?

A Yes. One death from violence. Staff
Sergeant Horder was kicked by two Japanese guards
and rendered unconscious. He died a few hours later.

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q Now, what death certificates were given in
2 regard to the deaths of the various prisoners who
3 died at Ranau?

4 A At Ranau I made the death certificates out
5 under the direction of the Japanese. The only cause
6 of death permissible by the Japanese was dysentery
7 and malaria irrespective of the medical officer's
8 opinion.

9 Q Coming to the 26th of July, what happened
10 then?

11 A On the 26th of July a medical orderly who
12 supervised the burial of the dead, checked them h
13 when they were being put into the grave, stated
14 that we were all going to die and that he had seen
15 the order.

16 Q Did he say whose order it was?

17 A He said it was an order from the High
18 Command and he had seen it in the HOMBU, which was
19 the Japanese officers' quarters, and he told me that
20 I wasn't to speak or let anybody know. Prior to
21 this he had inquired off the MOs and tried to pro-
22 cure a hypodermic syringe.

23 Q Then on the night of the 26th, were any
24 additional precautions taken?

25 A Yes, the guards were more than doubled.

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q Up to that time, with regard to the
2 people who had died, who buried them?

3 A The prisoners of war buried them, mainly
4 the building party, which I was one assistant.

5 Q How many men would it require to move the
6 body of one prisoner?

7 A It would be as much as four men could do--
8 struggle along with one light body.

9 Q How long would it take to dig a grave?

10 A It would take about six of us about two
11 and a half hours and about four hours to complete
12 the burial. This would only be a hole about two
13 feet, six deep.

14 Q And what was that due to?

15 A It was due to the fact that we weren't
16 allowed to dig it any deeper and our physical con-
17 dition.

18 Q At this time what was the general physical
19 condition of the prisoners still alive?

20 A The main lot was in such a low condition
21 that they couldn't walk. Those who could walk were
22 only about twelve and they -- of the rest there was
23 eight unconscious at the last day when I left.

24 Q Well, now, when did you leave the camp?

25 A I escaped from the camp with driver

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

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STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Reither on the night of 28 of July, 1945.

2 Q What caused you to escape on that
3 particular date?

4 A I was warned by a Japanese guard if I --
5 he knew that I was prepared to escape and if I
6 stayed any longer I would either be too sick to
7 do so or killed. I escaped the following night
8 after this warning.

9 Q How many were alive at the camp when you
10 escaped?

11 A Actually alive, 38. There was eight un-
12 conscious.

13 Q What happened on the second of August?

14 A On the second of August I was in an area
15 approximately five miles above Ranau and in the
16 mountains at a campong.

17 Q On that date did you get any information
18 as to how many were still alive at the camp?

19 A A native did give us some information that
20 there was still a number alive when he left that
21 camp. He was there on the morning of the first of
22 August.

23 Q What happened on the 8th of August?

24 A Driver Reither died on the morning of the
25 8th of August.

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 Q What did he die of?

2 A Of dysentery.

3 Q When were you recovered by the Allies?

4 A I met up with our forces, which was a
5 reconnaissance force, on the morning of 10th of
6 August, 1945 at a place called Narrirang.

7 Q What was the total number of prisoners
8 that were in the camps at Sandakan altogether?

9 A The total number of prisoners of war
10 that came to Sandakan were 2736, as far as I can
11 remember.

12 Q How many of them were removed to other
13 camps before the first Ranau march started?

14 A Approximately 240 to Kuching and a hundred
15 to Labuan.

16 Q And of the remaining 2296, how many sur-
17 vivors are there?

18 A There was only six of us alive.

19 Q Since the Japanese surrendered, have you
20 heard anything from the Japanese as to the fate of
21 those who remained at Sandakan when your party left
22 to go to Ranau?

23 A During our trip in December, 1945 I was
24 present when Sergeant Major MORIZUMI made a
25 statement. He stated after the prisoners of war

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 marched out on 29th of May there was 291 PWs
2 left under his charge. He made no provisions
3 for their shelter or comfort. They were still left
4 out in the open and on the 9th of June 75 PWs were
5 sent away out of that camp of that 291 with the
6 pretense of sending them to Ranau. He knew that
7 they would be disposed of en route. On the 13th
8 of July he in company with Lieutenant MOROTIKI
9 took-23 prisoners of war out to the airdrome and
10 killed them. On this date there was approximately
11 30 prisoners of war left in the camp area. He said
12 he didn't bother killing them. He said he knew
13 they would die in time. They were given no food
14 or water -- just left to die.

Q And what happened to the other 163? Out
of the 291 you have accounted for all except 163?

17 A He stated that the Javanese coolies had
18 buried approximately 150 prisoners of war in that
19 time. He stated that the rest had all died.

20 Q Since the war -- since the Japanese surrendered
21 have you been over any portion of the route from
22 Sandakan to Ranau?

23 A In November, 1945, I was present with the
24 investigation team that investigated from Keningau
25 and into the Ranau area. I indicated the camp areas

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 and the graves of the PWs to this team.

2 Q How many bodies have been recovered?

3 A I have further been into the interior
4 this year working with the 31 War Grave Unit in
5 a recovery of bodies, and I have approximately
6 covered about one hundred miles of the Sandakan-
7 Ranau track.

8 Q And over that one hundred miles of track
9 how many bodies have been recovered?

10 A About 280 bodies.

11 Q Did you see these bodies or parts of them?

12 A Yes, I saw there remains and the greater
13 percentage of them, over eighty percent of the
14 remains, had their skulls bashed in, jaw bones
15 broken, and the facial part broken in. They had
16 been brutally murdered.

17 Q Have you heard anything about massacre
18 of prisoners at Ranau on the 10th of June, 1945?

19 A Yes, I was present at the investigation
20 when a statement was made by a sergeant and guards
21 who massacred eight prisoners of war on that morning--
22 that afternoon.

23 Q Of the 75 prisoners of war who were alleged
24 to have left Sandakan on the 9th of June, did any
25 ever reach Ranau while you were there?

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 A No, a guard by the name of ITCHIKOWA,
2 sole survivor of the prisoner of war guards, made
3 a statement at Jesselton to the effect that these
4 prisoners of war were all disposed of before they
5 got to the 30 Mile.

6 LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: If the Tribunal
7 pleases, that completes the evidence in chief of
8 this witness but I would like to draw the attention
9 of the defense to the fact that there are three
10 affidavits which we propose to produce relating o
11 to happenings at Sandakan and Ranau. These affidavits
12 are made by Wells, Weynton and Botterill and have
13 been served on the defense so it may give them an
14 opportunity of cross-examining this witness about
15 any of the matters that appear in these affidavits.
16 That completes the examination in chief.

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STICPEWICH

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1 THE PRESIDENT: He can be stood down
2 for cross-examination later.
3
4 MR. LOGAN: We will examine him now,
5 if the Tribunal please.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. LOGAN:

Q Do you recall this incident you testified
7 about Lieutenant HOSIGIMA requesting prisoners of
8 war to sign a certain document?

A Do you wish --

Q I say you recall that, don't you?

A Yes, I recall it.

Q And you stated there were three provisions
13 in that order as it was read to you: first, that
14 if any prisoners attempted to escape all would be
15 shot; and, second, it was a promise not to escape;
16 and, third, that you were to obey all orders of the
17 Japanese Army.

A That was the inference so far as I
19 remember.

Q And, in order to get you to sign this
21 document, they threatened to kill this lieutenant
22 or colonel, I believe; is that right?

24 Is that right?

25 A They threatened to kill him for disobeying

STICPEWICH

CROSS

1 on order; and we knew that if we carried it
2 any further the intention would probably be
3 carried out.

4 Q Now, you have also testified that the
5 wording of the document which all the prisoners
6 of war finally signed was slightly altered. How
7 did it come about that you were about to get the
8 Japanese to change the wording of that order?

9 A By a previous consultation with the
10 interpreter, and the portion that was cut out --
11 that was, I think, that we knew that we all would
12 be shot.

13 Q Then was the final document that you
14 signed merely a promise on your part not to
15 escape, is that all that was contained in it?

16 A Personally, it meant nothing to us.

17 Q I appreciate that, but I am trying to
18 find out what was in the order.

19 A I stated previously that the inference
20 was that, if we attempted to escape, that we knew
21 that we would all be killed. That was clause one.
22 Two was that we --

23 Q Promised not to escape?

24 A (continuing) -- promised not to escape;
25 and, three, that we would obey the Japanese orders.

STICPEWICH

CROSS

Q I understand that, but you also testified
1 that the wording of the document was slightly
2 altered. Now, I am trying to find out what was in
3 the final document as it was signed. Do you know?

A I cannot remember.

Q Now, this orderly you spoke to on July 26,
6 1945, could he read Japanese?

A Yes, he was a Formosan, educated in
8 Japanese school.

Q Did he tell you what signature he saw
10 on that document?

A No, he did not.

Q Was it the custom for any Japanese sol-
13 dier or officer of a lower rank to always refer to
14 an officer of a higher rank as the "Higher Command"?

A The "Higher Command" was generally
17 referred to by the Japanese as their headquarters
18 or their immediate headquarters above them.

Q This 8-mile camp at the agricultural
20 station at Sandakan, was that built before you
21 arrived there?

A Yes.

Q Who built it?

A I think there was 12 or 14 huts built
25 by the Public Works Department under British

STICPEWICH

CROSS

supervision.

Q Do you know for what it had been used
prior to the time you arrived there?

A We were told it was an internment for
about 100-odd Japanese internees.

Q This reservoir and the pumps that were
there, were they used for obtaining water for that
camp before you arrived.

A I don't know.

Q Was it built by the Japanese while you
were there?

A No. The installation was in prior to our
arrival.

Q So that the same type of water had been
used at that camp prior to your arrival as what
you used; is that right?

A Probably.

Q Do you know Colonel SUGA's first name?

A No, but I have seen him on many occasions.

Q You testified that on one of Colonel
SUGA's visits to your camp that, after he left,

the discipline tightened up. Do you know of your
own knowledge whether or not he issued any orders
with respect to discipline?

A It appeared evident, as every -- after

STICPEWICH

CROSS

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STICP~~EW~~WICH

CROSS

1 every visit the conditions got worse.

2 Q I am sorry. Perhaps you did not understand me. I asked you if you knew of your own
3 knowledge if he issued any orders.

4 A I don't know of any orders issued.

5 Q During this entire period of time, did
6 any of the Japanese soldiers suffer from these
7 various diseases and die?

8 A Of the whole of the 200-odd Japanese
9 prisoners of war guards at Camp Sandakan and
10 spread from Sandakan to Kuching and different
11 areas guarding prisoners of war, there were only
12 about eleven deaths in the whole period.

13 Q Besides the deaths, did many of the
14 officers suffer from dysentery, malaria, and
15 so forth?

16 A A few had attacks of malaria and dysentery.
17 They had plenty of medical supplies.

18 Q You spoke about this guard on July 3,
19 1945, being a Formosan. Were all these guards
20 Formosans?

21 A Yes, they were mostly Formosans. The
22 NCO's were Japanese.

23 Q Would you say that these beatings that
24 were administered at various times were the

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1 individual caprice of the particular soldier in-
2 volved?

3 A At times, yes. It grew a habit on them
4 because it was their teaching.

5 MR. LEVIN: There will be no further
6 cross-examination of this witness.

7 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for
8 fifteen minutes.

9 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess
10 was taken until 1100, after which the
11 proceedings were resumed as follows:)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Counsel SHIMANOUCHI.

4 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

5 BY MR. SHIMANOUCHI:

6 Q In the first part of September 1942, Mr.
7 Witness, when you stated Lieutenant HOSIGIMA had called
8 together all prisoners of war and asked them to make
9 a promise not to escape, did not Colonel Walsh stand
10 up and tell the prisoners of war not to sign the form?

11 THE PRESIDENT: He said what Colonel Walsh
12 said and we don't want it again.

13 Q Do you know Lieutenant Alexander Wellington?

14 A No. I do not know a Lieutenant Alex
15 Wellington.

16 Q Do you know Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Shephard,
17 Medical Corps?

18 A Yes.

19 Q When the prisoners were asked for their
20 signature, what was the attitude of the prisoners of
21 war? What was the condition?

22 A They were surrounded by armed guards.

23 Q Did you not show some kind of an attitude
24 of pressing forward toward Japanese soldiers?

25 A No. They closed in on us.

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1 Q If I should say that Lieutenant Colonel
2 Shephard, Medical Corps, said somewhat to that effect,
3 will that recall your memory?

4 A No, I do not know what Lieutenant Colonel
5 Walsh has stated.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Shephard.

7 A Shephard.

8 Q Will this revive your recollection, if I tell
9 you that according to Lieutenant Wellington, the
10 prisoners of war signed a Japanese document promising
11 that they will obey all Japanese orders and that they
12 will accept any punishment in case of infringement
13 of the regulations?

14 A I don't remember a Lieutenant Wellington
15 being in the camp. If the gentleman refers to
16 Lieutenant Wells, there was a Lieutenant Wells.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Even if such a document was
18 signed, it could not possibly justify what the
19 Japanese are alleged to have done afterwards.

20 MR. SHIMANOUCHI: I am asking these questions,
21 your Honor, because Japan has not ratified the Geneva
22 Convention relative to treatment of prisoners of war
23 and, therefore, was not applied by Japan as such, and
24 that all treatment of prisoners of war was based
25 upon promises made between the Japanese army authorities

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1 and the prisoners of war themselves; that is, within
2 certain limits.

3 THE PRESIDENT: No cross-examination is neces-
4 sary to enable you to argue that question.

5 I understand that Botterill, Weynton, and
6 Wells made affidavits which have been handed to the
7 defense. The counselor now is referring to something
8 said or alleged to have been said by Colonel Shephard
9 and Lieutenant Wellington. I understand from my
10 colleagues that there are affidavits by those two
11 last-named persons. They should be read before any
12 cross-examination takes place. Before there is any
13 more cross-examination on affidavits known to the
14 defense those affidavits should be read to us.

15 MR. SHIMANOUCI: I was utilizing these
16 affidavits, sir, because the prosecution had said that
17 these affidavits had already been delivered to the
18 defense and this witness could be cross-examined on
19 the basis of these affidavits. That was my understanding.

20 THE PRESIDENT: If the prosecution are in a
21 position to read those affidavits, they should do so
22 before there is any further cross-examination on them.

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: If the Tribunal
24 pleases, I would be quite willing to ask the Tribunal
25 to allow the witness to stand down and to read the

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1 relevant affidavits before the cross-examination is
2 continued.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Do you, Counsel SHIMANOUCHI,
4 intend to cross-examine any further on the basis of
5 affidavits?

6 MR. SHIMANOUCHI: At the present moment, I
7 do not particularly desire that these affidavits be
8 read in advance.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Are you going to cross-
10 examine any further on those affidavits?

11 MR. SHIMANOUCHI: No, sir.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Well, all right.

13 Q. At the Sandakan prisoner of war camp, did the
14 prisoners of war have a wireless set?

15 A. Yes. There was three made.

16 Q. With the permission of the Japanese army
17 authorities?

18 A. No.

19 Q. What were these sets used for?

20 A. Just for receiving only.

21 Q. After receiving messages, did you report the
22 messages to other prisoners of war?

23 A. Yes, for the purpose of morale.

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1 Q During the march from Sandakan to Ranau,
2 at the end of May, 1945, were there any prisoners
3 of war who deserted or escaped during the march?

4 A I believe so. There was two prisoners of
5 war that evaded capture, are still alive. There
6 was others reputedly that attempted to escape. At
7 Monyad, where there was a stopping place where it
8 was intended that a great number of prisoners
9 attempted to escape, as stated by Lieutenant
10 WATANABE in his statement -- 54 attempted to escape
11 -- on going back to recover the remains of those
12 prisoners of war I found in a heap 47 bodies at
13 this area.

14 Q Can you, Mr. Witness, speak Japanese?

15 A I understand Japanese a little, by the per-
16 iod that I have been detained as a prisoner.

17 Q Can you understand their detailed conversa-
18 tion?

19 A I get a general outline of it. Most of
20 these Japanese also spoke Malay.

21 Q You testified, Mr. Witness, that on July 3,
22 1945, when you had a talk with the Japanese guard
23 TAKAKURA, Captain Takakura meted out punishment.
24 No. That guard told you that he had been punished
25 by Captain TAKAKURA?

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1 A That is correct.

2 Q How was this Japanese soldier punished?

3 A He was beaten with a sword when the sword
4 was still in the scabbard, and punished and
5 kicked.

6 Q Have you seen other Japanese soldiers being
7 punished by their superiors, by being kicked or
8 beaten.

9 A On a few occasions.

10 Q You testified, Mr. "itness, that you had a
11 conversation with a Japanese soldier who had super-
12 vised the burying of bodies on July 26, 1945. What
13 was his rank?

14 A Just a private.

15 Q And his name?

16 A I forget now, but he has made a statement at
17 Labuan and he has been tried and convicted by the
18 court at Labuan.

19 Q Were you on intimate terms with him, inti-
20 mate or friendly terms with him?

21 A I used him.

22 Q But were you on intimate relationship with
23 him?

24 A Not what you call intimate relationship. I
25 was out to get any information I could receive from

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any of the Japanese.

Q When he told you that he had seen an order saying that all prisoners of war were to die, was there somebody else present?

A Yes, there was other prisoners of war present. This Japanese guard worked in the office, the hombu.

Q At that time did he tell you that you were not to speak of this matter to anybody else?

A That is correct; that he would get into trouble if it was known.

Q You testified, Mr. Witness, that in November 1945, as a member of the 31st investigation team, you made an inspection of the area between Ranau and Sandakan.

A I was not with the war graves team then. There was a representative in the party of the war graves investigation. I acted as a guide into the area from Keningau and the Ranau area, and returned to Jesselton in November 1945. This party was an investigation team.

Q Was this path trod by prisoners of war also used by -- was it a general traffic way for people in general?

A Repeat that, please.

Q Was this path or this road over which the

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1 prisoners of war were made to march also a public
2 thoroughfare, where other people -- which other
3 people used?

4 A Yes, just a narrow track.

5 Q What was the condition of the 280 bodies
6 which you discovered?

7 A They were just skeletons, just bones, and
8 there was over 80% of the remains had the skulls
9 bashed in -- in fragments.

10 Q Were these bodies buried or were they lying
11 on the ground beside the road?

12 A They had been lying at the side of the
13 tracks up to 15 or 20 yards off the track. None
14 were buried.

15 Q Were there any indications or evidence that
16 these skulls had been bashed in by those other than
17 Japanese soldiers?

18 A No, the Japanese soldiers who have been ap-
19 prehended in the past have admitted and been con-
20 victed for murdering these prisoners. They admitted
21 the killing of these prisoners -- these prisoners
22 of war throughout the marches.

23 Q Was there any indication that some vehicle
24 had passed over these bodies, for instance?

25 A The terrain in the country don't permit it.

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1 There hasn't been a vehicle any further from
2 Sandakan than the 17-mile peg, and from Jesselton
3 to a point twenty-two miles away -- the nearest
4 motor roads where any vehicle could travel. It is
5 quite impossible, the jungle is so thick, for any
6 vehicle to proceed.

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1 Q Lastly, Mr. Witness, when you discovered
2 these skulls, were these skulls lined up in a row?

3 A Definitely not; just as appeared to where
4 they had been murdered it was left.

5 MR. SHIMANOUCHI: Thank you. That is all.

6 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President: I would like to
7 ask the witness a question or two, if I may.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr. Levin.

9 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

10 BY MR. LEVIN:

11 Q You testified that the Japanese guard
12 advised you to escape?

13 A He said that he knew that I was prepared
14 to escape, and if I did not escape immediately I
15 would be too sick to do so later, or I would be
16 killed.

17 Q During the time of your imprisonment, had
18 there been any other guards or officers that showed
19 you any kindness?

20 A Yes, the Quartermaster Sergeant and the
21 Interpreter. They both died under mysterious circum-
22 stances.

23 Q Were these the only men that treated you
24 in that manner?

25 A There was the guard that give me the tip

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1 to escape. He had always been good to us right
2 throughout.

3 Q During your imprisonment at the various
4 camps, had there been inspections by the higher
5 officials?

6 A Major SUGA at first was major, later became
7 Colonel SUGA, he was the only one that inspected
8 our camps.

9 Q And as I understand it, he is the highest
10 ranking Japanese officer that you came in contact
11 with?

12 A Yes. Yes, personally.

13 MR. LEVIN: That is all, Mr. President.
14 There will be no further cross-examination of this
15 witness.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: There will be no
18 re-examination, if the Tribunal please. I would
19 ask that the witness be excused from further attendance.

20 THE PRESIDENT: He is excused on the usual
21 terms.

22 (Whereupon, the witness was excused.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document
24 No. 5420 is an affidavit by former Lieutenant Roderick
25 Graham Wells of Australian Imperial Forces. I tender

1 this document for identification and the marked
2 excerpts in evidence.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
5 No. 5420 will receive exhibit No. 1666 for identi-
6 fication only; and the excerpts therefrom will
7 receive exhibit No. 1666-A.

8 (Whereupon, the document above re-
9 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
10 No. 1666 for identification; and the excerpts
11 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
12 No. 1666-A and received in evidence.)

13 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: He was at Sandakan,
14 the same camp as Warrant Officer Sticpewich, until
15 July, 1943. I will now read paragraphs 7, 9, 11,
16 12 and 13 of the exhibit.

17 Paragraph 7:

18 "The rations of the sick were reduced. The
19 prisoners of war working at the drome would then divide
20 their rations so the sick got an equal share, but
21 Captain HOSHIJIMI stopped this by compelling these
22 prisoners to cook and eat their midday and evening
23 meal at the drome. The Japanese did not provide
24 us with any medical supplies other than a small
25 quantity of quinine.

"The Japanese enforced discipline against
1 prisoners of war by corporal punishment of individuals
2 and mass punishment of the prisoners as a whole.
3 The corporal punishment consisted of beating with
4 sticks, kicking and face slapping. Almost every
5 guard on the aerodrome carried a wooden stick about
6 4 foot 6 inches long and one to one and a half inches
7 in diameter for that purpose. Beatings were a daily
8 occurrence. Private Darlington was so badly beaten
9 that his arms were broken; he was bleeding from
10 head, face, arms and legs, and he was unconscious.
11 He was then tied up and put in a cage 5 feet by 4
12 feet and 2½ feet from the ground. Sergeant-Major
13 Ascod was with me on a wood party when he was struck
14 across the ear with a stick and his eardrum broken.
15 Mass punishment consisted of an all round decrease
16 in the rations. I made complaints to Captain HOSHI-
17 JIMI about the use of the cage, the work required
18 from the men, the low rations they were receiving,
19 the lack of footwear and clothes and referred him
20 to the International Conventions. He said he was not
21 interested in the International Conventions.

23 "I was arrested on 24 July 1943 and then
24 taken to Sandakan Military Police Headquarters. Here
25 I was confined for three months, the first three weeks

in solitary confinement in a cell and the remainder
1 of the time with other prisoners in a room in which
2 were were continuously under observation and which
3 was lighted all night. All my footwear and clothing
4 were taken from me with the exception of a pair of
5 shorts. I was frequently interrogated. Corporal
6 punishment and torture were used by the Kempei Tai
7 during these interrogations to extract information.
8 I was flogged with a whip and beaten up with a
9 wooden sword on two or three occasions. I was also
10 racked on an improvised rack. I was handcuffed and
11 tied to a verandah rafter by a rope passing through
12 the handcuff chain, and around the rafter at such a
13 height that on kneeling I was suspended with my knees
14 about six inches above the ground. A beam of wood
15 about 4 inches square and 6 feet long was placed
16 behind my knees, and by means of two interrogating
17 officers, standing on either end of the rafter enabled
18 my body from the knees upwards to be stretched.
19 Another beam of wood similar to that above was laid
20 across my ankles and similar pressure applied. The
21 effect was to stretch my arms and legs and almost
22 break the ankle bones by making me kneel with the
23 fore part of my foot on the ground, with the rafter
24 across my ankle on each edge. It pulled all the flesh
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1 away from the ankle. After two minutes of this
2 treatment I became unconscious. I was revived by
3 water being thrown over my head. The interrogation
4 was resumed to the accompaniment of a different type
5 of torture which consisted of my head being repeatedly
6 struck in the same place with a small hammer. I
7 was also beaten across the head with a rafter of
8 wood and as a result my middle ear was broken and
9 I have permanently lost my hearing in the one ear.

10 "On the 16th of August, 1943, I was made
11 to consume a quantity of raw rice. They then intro-
12 duced a hose into my throat and filled me up with
13 water. The result was that after about four hours
14 the rice, as it absorbed the water swelled, and
15 stretched the stomach muscles to an extraordinary
16 degree.

17 "The rice pulled a large portion of my bowel
18 out through the anus. I asked for medical attention.
19 This was refused. All prisoners when not being inter-
20 rogated were compelled to sit up with crossed legs
21 from 7.30 a.m. until 10.30 p.m.

22 "During this period of three months our
23 only food was 5 ounces of rice and a small piece of
24 rock salt or a dried fish head each per day.

25 "On 25th October 1943 Captain Matthews, who

had been arrested on 22nd July, 1943, a number of other prisoners and I were shipped to Kuching. The voyage lasted eight days. We were tied on deck throughout the whole voyage and had no cover, being exposed to the sun, rain and waves which washed on to the deck. Our ration was the same as at Sandakan Military Police Headquarters.

"I remained at Kuching for five months until I was tried on 29th February 1944 by court-martial consisting of Lieutenant General BABA. Captain Matthews and a number of others were tried with me. We were not given a defending officer nor told what charge was laid against us. Captain Matthews asked what the charge was but was not told; he also asked for a defending officer but his request was refused. We had previously been compelled to sign or thumbprint statements in Japanese. These had not been translated before we signed them and we did not know what was in them. No evidence was given, we were merely questioned on these statements and within half an hour everyone with the exception of Matthews, myself and three other ranks was sentenced. We were sentenced two days later. I was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude with hard labour. Matthews was sentenced to death. A firing squad was waiting for

1 him as I left the court and about ten minutes later
2 I heard the sound of firing coming from the direction
3 of the Roman Catholic Cathedral about 100 yards away
4 from the Court. Eight natives were also executed
5 that morning but the Japanese said they were killed
6 with the sword. On 8th March I left Kuching for
7 Outram Road Gaol."

8 I have been requested by the defense to
9 read paragraph 10. I will now do so.

10 "Thirteen prisoners of war escaped and were
11 recaptured. These were tried and sentenced to terms
12 of imprisonment up to six years. Eight others were
13 charged with planning to escape and were sentenced
14 to imprisonment for up to four years."

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1 Prosecution document No. 5396 is an affi-
2 davit by Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Weynton of the
3 Australian Military Forces. I tender it for identi-
4 fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
7 No. 5396 will receive exhibit No. 1667 for identifi-
8 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive
9 exhibit No. 1667-A.

10 (Whereupon, the document above re-
11 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
12 No. 1667 for identification; and the excerpts
13 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1667-A and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: This affidavit
16 discloses that he also was at Sandakan until July 1934.
17 In the earlier paragraphs he deposes to the following
18 relevant facts:

19 "(1) that in September 1942 the troops were
20 compelled under threat of having their commanding
21 officer shot, to sign an agreement not to escape;

22 "(2) that prisoners were compelled to engage
23 in work having a direct connection with the war - the
24 construction of an aerodrome;

25 "(3) that prisoners other than those working

1 received a totally inadequate supply of food and that
2 the sick received half rations, 5½ ounces of rice
3 per day;

4 "(4) that prisoners were frequently beaten
5 some being knocked unconscious. One man, Constable,
6 was beaten for 16 hours, both his arms were broken
7 and he died four days later as a result of this
8 treatment.

9 I will now read paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10
10 and 11 of the exhibit:

11 "In October, 1942, the Japs caused a wooden
12 cage to be constructed in front of the guard house.
13 It was erected --

14 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel, Colonel Mornane:
15 we would like you to read paragraph three. There
16 is some controversy about that episode.

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: In the first week
18 in September, 1942, all prisoners able to walk were
19 lined up on the parade ground in front of Japanese
20 guard house. They were surrounded by Japanese soldiers
21 and machine guns were trained on them. Captain
22 HOSHIJIMA addressed the prisoners through an inter-
23 preter. He told us that we were to sign what he
24 called a 'non-escape' agreement. The document was read
25 out. As far as I can recall it read, 'I give my word

1 not to attempt to escape. I agree to carry out all
2 orders of the I. J. A. and to inform the I. J. A.
3 if I hear of anyone planning to escape and I agree
4 that any punishment inflicted upon a prisoner of
5 war shall be just and I agree that the I. J. A. will
6 be entitled to shoot anyone who attempts to escape.'
7 Lieutenant Colonel Walsh said he wouldn't sign it
8 and told us not to sign it. He was seized by the
9 Japs, his arms were bound and he was slapped across
10 the face and beaten with swords and scabbards. A
11 squad of soldiers marched him to a position behind
12 the guard house. Captain HOSHIJIMA told us that if
13 we didn't sign the agreement Lieutenant Colonel Walsh
14 would be shot. Some of the troops shouted out
15 'We'll sign it. We don't want the Colonel to be
16 shot.' A consultation was held among the officers,
17 it was decided that the agreement could not be binding
18 and that we would sign it if the Colonel was released.
19 He was released and we signed it.

20 "Paragraph 7.

21 "In October, 1942, the Japs caused a wooden
22 cage to be constructed in front of the guard house.
23 It was erected on wooden stilts about 2 feet 6 inches
24 from the ground. It was 6 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches
25 high by 4 feet wide. It had a hardwood floor. Its

1 sides and ends consisted of 1 inch by 1 inch hardwood
2 slats each slat separated from its adjacent slat by
3 the space of an inch. The top was made of planking
4 covered by an attap roof. The door was a small
5 opening at the front of the cage about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by
6 2 feet. It was used by the Japanese to confine
7 prisoners of war who were alleged to have broken
8 regulations. The Japs called this cage Esau.

9 "As a result of a conference between our in-
10 telligence officer Captain Matthews and other officers
11 in October, 1942, I secured materials from natives
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and from the camp and constructed a wireless set. From
1 November 1942 onwards I listened to BBC news on the
2 wireless and disseminated it through the camp. When
3 not in use the set was hidden. I was assisted in the
4 working of the set by Corporals Small, Mills and Richards.
5 Captain Matthews and Lieutenant Wells were engaged in
6 getting medical supplies into the camp surreptitiously.
7 On 2nd May 1943 I had sent a letter to a camp contain-
8 ing 500 British prisoners of war stating that we were
9 going to send them some medical supplies. This was
10 intercepted by the Japanese. I was arrested by Japanese
11 guards on the evening of 3 May 1943. I was assaulted
12 by Captain Hoshijima and then made to stand at atten-
13 tion outside the guard house from 7:30 p.m. until
14 10 a.m. the next morning. I was then sentenced to 14
15 days imprisonment in the cage. At the same time five
16 others were sentenced to imprisonment in the cage on
17 other charges. We were all put in the cage. It was
18 not possible for all of us to lie down in this cage
19 together, therefore we had to take it in turns through-
20 out the 24 hours. We were given normal camp rations.
21 Throughout the period we were not allowed to wash or
22 shave or to leave the cage except for the purpose of
23 going to latrines. We had no bedclothes. It rained
24 very heavily whilst I was in the cage and for two of
25

the fourteen days I was in the cage I was wet through.
1 At the conclusion of my confinement I was sent to hos-
2 pital by the medical officer. I remained in hospital
3 until I was arrested by Camp Commandant on 29th July
4 1943 and confined in the cage until the morning of 12th
5 August 1943. I was then called before the Camp Com-
6 mandant. He said that I had a wireless set and that
7 I must tell him where it was. I denied all knowledge
8 of the radio set. He then told me in very good En-
9 glish that he would send me to some place where I would
10 be made to talk. I was then sent back to the cage
11 where I remained without food or water and not allowed
12 to go to the latrines. On the 14th August I was bound
13 hand and foot and thrown into a lorry and taken to the
14 Kempei Tai Headquarters at Sandakan.
15

"At Kempei Tai Headquarters I was put into
16 a room and made to sit cross-legged at attention. There
17 were about 25 others in the room sitting in the same way,
18 Australian soldiers, English internees and natives.
19 We were compelled to sit in this position from 7 a.m.
20 until 9:30 p.m. and we were not allowed to speak to
21 each other. We were allowed to lie down and sleep in
22 this same room from 9:30 p.m. to 7 a.m. but the lights
23 were kept alight all the time. For five minutes every
24 morning and afternoon we were made to do physical jerks.
25

If these physical jerks were not carried out to the satisfaction of the guards the person offending was beaten or was forced to remain in one of the physical jerk positions throughout five or ten minutes. We were permitted to leave the room for the purpose of going to the latrine. From 14th August 1943 until 26th October 1943 I received this treatment except on those occasions when I was taken out for interrogation.

"I was first taken out for interrogation at about 9 a.m. on 16th August 1943. I was taken into another room where I was compelled to sit cross-legged at attention on the floor. An interpreter and six or seven members of the Kempei Tai were in this room. I was asked what I knew of a radio set in the camp and of the activities of Captain L. C. Matthews and Lieutenant R. G. Wells. I denied all knowledge of these matters. I was immediately beaten about the head and shoulders with a riding whip. I was again asked the same questions and again denied all knowledge. The Kempei Tai then held me down, tore my shirt off and burnt me underneath the arms with lighted cigarettes. I was then sent back to the main room to sit at attention again. Three days later I was again taken out for interrogation. I was asked the same questions but still denied all knowledge of the radio set or the

1 activities of the other officers. I was again beaten
2 and burnt as previously. In addition they applied
3 jujitsu holds to me, throwing me around the room and
4 causing me great pain by twisting my arms, head, legs
5 and feet. I was again taken back to the main room.
6 On 28th August 1943 I was taken by the Kempei Tai to
7 another building for interrogation and was again
8 treated in the same manner as I had been at the pre-
9 vious interrogation. After this treatment they placed
10 before me statements which they had obtained from
11 natives. These showed that I had been outside the
12 camp compo~~rd~~ at night securing radio parts. They also
13 showed me a diary which had been kept by an officer
14 at our camp. This contained information as to the
15 activities of myself and my two assistants Corporals
16 Mills and Small in connection with the radio set.
17 They then brought Mills and Small into the room. We
18 all then admitted that we had the radio set in the camp
19 but denied all knowledge of the activities of the other
20 officers. The Japanese continued to interrogate us
21 until 3 a.m. next day when we returned to the main room.
22 Later the same day Mills and Small were interrogated
23 separately. When their evidence differed in any detail
24 from the evidence that I had given the previous day,
25 we were all beaten up together and made to agree on

the point that the Japanese considered we differed.
1 This then went on until the interrogation was com-
2 pleted, a period of approximately four and a half days.
3 Having completed the interrogation with regard to the
4 radio set I was then subjected to further interrogation
5 with regard to my association with Matthews and Wells,
6 and because of the denials that I made, I was further
7 tortured with cigarette butts, tacks were put down my
8 finger nails and hammered so that they went into the
9 quick of the nail and I was tied by the wrists to a
10 beam and forced to kneel on the ground with my legs
11 out behind me. A beam was placed over my ankles and
12 two Kempei Tai officers see-sawed on that beam in such
13 a way that the arch caused by the natural bending of
14 the foot was subject to extreme pressure.
15

"After about two and a half minutes of that
16 torture I became unconscious and awoke after a bucket
17 of water had been thrown over me. I was unable to walk
18 for approximately four days after that treatment.
19

I saw Captain Matthews, Doctor Taylor, Lieutenant
20 Wells, Mr. Mavor subjected to the same type of treat-
21 ment, but in addition Lieutenant Wells was subjected
22 to the rice torture and although I did not see this
23 administered I saw Wells within three hours after it
24 had been administered. I was not further interrogated
25

1 at Sandakan."

2 Then the affidavit goes on to say that
3 Weynton was then taken to Kuching, tried, convicted
4 and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, but he was
5 never told what was the charge against him. His trial
6 was similar to that of Lieutenant Wells which was de-
7 scribed in the previous exhibit. He was then taken
8 to Outram Road Gaol to serve his sentence.

9 THE PRESIDENT: This is a convenient break,
10 Colonel Morane, and we will adjourn now until half
11 past one.

12 (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess
13 was taken.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess,
at 1330.

MUSUMI OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

LIEUT. COLONEL WORMATE: Prosecution Document No. 5431 is an affidavit made by former Private Keith Botterill of 2/10 Australian Infantry Battalion. I tender this document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5431 will receive exhibit No. 1668 for identification only, and the marked excerpts therefrom bearing the same document number will receive exhibit No. 1668-A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document No. 5431 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1668 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1668-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affidavit discloses that Botterill was at Sandakan Camp from

1 July, 1942, until February, 1945. I will now read
2 paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of
3 this exhibit.

4 "At the beginning of 1944 food ration was
5 reduced to five ounces of weevily rice and a small
6 quantity of tapioca daily. Tropical ulcers, beri-
7 beri and dysentery became prevalent, and from the end
8 of 1944 until I left Sandakan in February 1945, men
9 were dying at the rate of seven per day. A total of
10 400 had died when I left."

11 Paragraph 6:

12 "In February 1945 350 Australian and 120
13 English prisoners were sent from Sandakan to march to
14 Ranau. They left daily in parties of 40 or 50. I
15 was in the third party. We were accompanied by an
16 officer, three N.C.O.'s and 15 privates as a guard.
17 We had to carry their ammunition and food as well as
18 our own food and equipment. Men dropped out from the
19 march as they became too weak to carry on. They were
20 immediately shot. I saw four men shot by the Japanese
21 Sergeant Major when they fell out from the march. At
22 one time the only food that forty of us had between us
23 for three days was six cucumbers.

24 "When we were about a week out of Ranau we
25 crossed a large mountain, and while we were making

1 the crossing two Australians, Private Humphries and
2 a corporal whose name I cannot remember, fell out.
3 They were suffering from beriberi, malaria and dysen-
4 tery and became too sick to travel on. A Japanese
5 private shot the corporal and a Japanese sergeant shot
6 Humphries. Altogether we lost five men on that hill.

7 "As we were going along men would fall out as
8 they became too weak to carry on. We would go on and
9 then shortly after hear shots and men squealing out;
10 when this occurred there were always Japanese behind
11 us, and it was they who did the shooting. Although I
12 did not see the bodies of any men who had been shot
13 in the parties that had gone before us, often I could
14 smell them.

15 "Of the 50 who started out from Sandakan in my
16 party, 37 reached Ranau. The trip took us 17 days, as
17 we went straight through, marching every day. The
18 Japanese who came with us were in very good physical
19 condition and had more rations than we did on the march.
20 A couple had malaria, but they were left behind at the
21 outposts and came along later when they felt fit enough.
22 I saw these men coming through about six weeks later.

23 "After we had reached Ranau I was one of a
24 party of Australians sent back 26 miles towards San-
25 dakan to carry rice for the troops coming on and for

1 the Japanese. The journey would take us five days -
2 three days out and two days back. Three parties who
3 were making the journey to Ranau stayed at this place
4 and it was for them that we carried out the rice, and
5 also for the Japanese guards. Each of us had to carry
6 one 45 pound bag of rice on his back over hills and
7 swampy ground. As a result of the hard conditions,
8 several men died while thus carrying rice. We used
9 to help those who were too weak, and practically car-
10 ried many of them back to camp. While carrying rice
11 on one occasion, Private Shear was shot nine miles
12 from Ranau and Private Alberts and a corporal were
13 bayoneted by the Japanese 20 miles from Ranau. They
14 were too weak to carry on and fell out. I saw the
15 bayoneting myself; the men were on the ground at the
16 time. The corporal and myself used to go into the
17 gardens for tapioca which we would cook up and make
18 a decent meal of, so I was one of the fittest men in
19 the camp. On this occasion of the bayoneting and
20 shooting, Shear was on the ground calling out, "Don't
21 shoot me," and putting his hands up, but nevertheless
22 he was shot and left lying on the ground.

23 "In March 1945 two Australians, Crease and
24 Cleary, attempted to escape from Ranau but were re-
25 captured and tortured. They were screaming with pain.

1 They were tied up in the open in full view of the na-
2 tives for two weeks. Cleary had no clothes and had a
3 chain around his neck. He died within ten minutes of
4 being released.

5 "Bashings were an everyday occurrence at Ranau.
6 A Private Murray took some food from a food dump. He
7 was tied up outside the guard house and on the same
8 afternoon taken by a medical orderly and another guard
9 to the cemetery and bayoneted to death. Our food at
10 this stage consisted of 100 grams of rice, 100 grams
11 sweet potatoes and 100 grams tapioca daily. We were
12 given no medical supplies. Deaths were occurring from
13 starvation, dysentery, malaria and beriberi. In re-
14 cording deaths Japs only allowed us to show them as
15 being caused by malaria or dysentery.

16 "Of the 470 prisoners that had left Sandakan
17 in February 1945, six only were alive in June 1945, the
18 remainder had died or been killed. On the other hand,
19 the Japs were all in good condition except for a few
20 who had contracted malaria. The Japanese had plenty
21 of food and none were suffering from malnutrition.

22 "In June 1945 a further party of 140 arrived
23 at Ranau from Sandakan. Short was one of those in
24 this party. When they had left Sandakan there were
25 600 of them, but the remainder had perished on the

1 march. When I made my escape in July about 100 of
2 these men were still alive; they were then dying at
3 the rate of about seven a day, mainly from starvation.
4 They were given a small cup of rice water a day, with
5 about an inch of rice in the bottom. Plenty of rice
6 was available and the Japanese used to get 600 grams
7 a day themselves; they also used to get tapioca, meat,
8 eggs and sweet potatoes and showed no signs of malnu-
9 trition. The clothes of the men who died would be
10 taken from them and the Japanese would trade them with
11 the natives for food for themselves. Blankets were
12 also taken and traded with the natives.

13 "A Korean guard named Memora had told Private
14 Moxon who had made the march from Sandakan with me,
15 that we would all be shot by the Japs if the Austral-
16 ians landed. On 7 July 1945, Noxom, Short, Anderson
17 and I escaped. On the first night we were out we
18 broke into a Japanese dump and secured food. Anderson
19 died on 28th July 1945. We were in the jungle for
20 six weeks before we were rescued. My weight fell
21 from 132 pounds to 84 pounds whilst in captivity."

22 My next document is a statement by ISHII,
23 Fujio of the Suga Butai. It is prosecution document
24 No. 5424. I tender this document for identification
25 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
3 No. 5424 will receive exhibit No. 1669 for identifi-
4 cation only. The marked excerpts therefrom bearing
5 the same document number will receive exhibit No.
6 1669-A.

7 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
8 No. 5424 was marked prosecution's exhibit
9 No. 1669 for identification, the excerpts
10 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
11 No. 1669-A and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I propose to read
13 the marked excerpts from the 1st to the 5th paragraphs.

14 "I left Labuan 9 February 1945 and with
15 Captain NAGAI, Second Lieutenant SUZUKI, and Sergeants
16 BEPPU and OKADA went to Ranau, arriving the 23rd of
17 the same month. There were prisoners of war left on
18 Labuan on our departure, and there were about 100
19 prisoners of war at Ranau when we arrived. There were
20 also prisoners of war at Pugnitan at that time.

21 "I remember the rice carrying parties that
22 used to bring rice from Ranau to Pugnitan, each journey
23 taking about 5 days. If a man became sick on the way
24 to Pugnitan he was left there to recover and sent back
25 with a later party. I do not know what happened to

1 the sick prisoners of war that were left behind at
2 Pugniton when Warrant Officer Kinder brought in the
3 last of the prisoners of war from there.

4 "I remember HANEDA, Miyoshi, taking the ten
5 prisoners of war to the 110 Mile Camp. On 28 April
6 1945, Captain NAGAI, Sergeants BEPPU, OKADA, TAKAHARA,
7 Mizuo, and myself and half the men went to the 110 Mile
8 Camp to build a new camp. It was sometime in May when
9 HANEDA brought over the ten men from the old camp. When
10 NAGAI arrived at the 110 Mile Camp he received orders
11 from Army Headquarters to move to Tenom, and he left
12 about the middle of May. Second Lieutenant SUZUKI
13 was left behind in charge on his departure.

14 "On the same day that HANEDA took the ten
15 prisoners of war to the 110 Mile Camp, the eight pris-
16 oners of war that were left behind in the No. 1 Camp
17 were killed. I was present, and this is what hap-
18 pened. Second Lieutenant SUZUKI and Sergeant IWABE
19 ordered us (ISHII, Fujio; KAWAKAMI, Kiyoshi; TAKATA;
20 YANAI, Kenji; SUZUKI, Sabur; SUZUKI, Taiichi) to take
21 the prisoners of war to the hospital. This proved to
22 be a lie for the prisoners of war were actually car-
23 ried out and shot outside the building. We had car-
24 ried two prisoners of war out of the building on the
25

1 way to the hospital and had gone about 100 yards from
2 the hut when Second Lieutenant SUZUKI said to let
3 those two men walk and go back with the stretchers
4 and get two more. We only had two stretchers so had
5 to bring them up two at a time. As we went back for
6 the other prisoners of war I heard shots and thought
7 that the prisoners must have attempted to escape. I
8 found out later that they had been killed in cold blood.
9 The only ones present with the first two prisoners of
10 war when they were killed were Second Lieutenant
11 SUZUKI, Sergeant IWABE and SUZUKI, Taiichi. Second
12 Lieutenant SUZUKI had a pistol, the remainder had
13 rifles. When the second two had been brought up there
14 was present in addition to the officer and NCO, KAWA-
15 KAMI, TAKATA, ISHII, YANAI, SUZUKI, Saburo, and
16 SUZUKI, Taiichi. We were then ordered to fire on the
17 two prisoners of war. Everyone fired at least one
18 shot and most of us two. I personally did, as my
19 first shot entered below the breastbone and did not
20 kill the man. At the time the prisoners of war were
21 killed they were lying on the ground too sick to move
22 and so did not have their hands tied behind their
23 backs. They had no chance to escape and did not make
24 any effort to do so. The same procedure was followed
25 as the rest of them were brought up, and all the bodies

1 were buried in the one hole. IWABE was wearing a sword
2 but did not to my knowledge draw it at any time. I
3 did not have a rifle at the time, but when SUZUKI,
4 Taiichi had fired he gave me his to use. Every man
5 that I have detailed above fired at the prisoners of
6 war. Apart from this instance I have never at any time
7 received orders to kill prisoners of war, nor have I
8 done so.

9 "The day that the rest of the prisoners of war
10 were killed in the 110 Mile Camp I was out of camp look-
11 ing for Sergeant Major Sticpewich. Present in the
12 party were Sergeant IWABE, ISHII, Fujio, SUGITA,
13 Shoiichi, and SAITO, Hideo (deceased). Sergeant
14 IWABE was with us the whole time and did not return to
15 camp. He could not have been present at the killings.
16 When I returned to camp about 2 August all the pris-
17 oners of war were dead. It is impossible that natives
18 could have seen prisoners of war about the middle of
19 August as they were all dead by this time. Our orders
20 were to shoot Sergeant Major Sticpewich on sight. Al-
21 though I have heard nothing, I should say that from
22 my knowledge of the Japanese the probability is that
23 the balance of the prisoners of war were shot at San-
24 dakan the same as they were elsewhere."
25

1 Prosecution document No. 5423 is a statement
2 made by three Chinese, Chen Kay, Chin Kin and Lo Tong.
3 I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts
4 in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
7 No. 5423 will receive exhibit No. 1670 for identifica-
8 tion only; the marked excerpts therefrom, the same
9 document number, will receive exhibit No. 1670A.

10 (Whereupon, prosecution document No.

11 5423 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1670
12 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being
13 marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1670A and re-
14 ceived in evidence.)

15 LIFUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will now read this
16 exhibit from the words "We all live" to the words "We
17 then buried him immediately:"

18 "We all live in the region of 15-1/2 mile post,
19 Sandakan. About the end of May or it may have been
20 early in June, 1945, a large number of Australian and
21 other Allied servicemen were being marched along the
22 Labuk Road from the prisoner of war camp Sandakan.
23 The soldiers arrived at about the 15-1/2 mile post at
24 approximately 11 o'clock in the morning. They stopped
25 there and cooked a meal. At about 2 o'clock in the

1 afternoon, while some of the soldiers were still eat-
2 ing others still cooking, four airplanes came over.
3 They were allied planes. As the airplanes swooped over
4 the men scattered off the road in different directions
5 thinking the airplanes might strafe them. The airplanes
6 passed over without shooting and the men then continued
7 to cook and eat their meals -- others were resting.
8 As many were very sick all the party continued to rest
9 until about 5:30 p.m. when the Japanese guards ordered
10 the men to march. All the men got up with the exception
11 of seven who were too ill to walk and had been using
12 sticks. Two Japanese guards and one Malay soldier
13 remained behind with the seven Allied servicemen. The
14 guards then started to urge the seven men along, kick-
15 ing them and hitting them with the sticks which the
16 Allied servicemen had carried. Although the men were
17 very weak the Japanese guards managed to urge the
18 soldiers about 30 yards along the road. The two Jap-
19 anese guards then took the rifle from the Malay soldier
20 and urging the men off the road then commenced to shoot
21 the Allied servicemen in the back. The men were then
22 in the rear of Chin Kin's house. Four of the men were
23 killed instantly and two were wounded. One man escaped
24 for the time being and hid himself a little further
25 along the road. After the shooting, which took place

1 about 6 p.m. the two Japanese guards and the Malay
2 soldier continued their march without examining the
3 soldiers, possibly believing them all to have been
4 killed. The soldier who managed to hide himself and
5 who we believe was an Australian was found by a Kempeitai
6 soldier the next day at about 2 p.m. This Kempeitai
7 soldier went into his house next door and brought his
8 rifle and then shot the two men who were still alive
9 through the head. The shooting of the two men took
10 place as the three of us were digging a grave for the
11 four men who had been shot the previous evening and we
12 all saw the shooting take place.

13 "The Kempeitai soldier then left the spot
14 where we buried the six soldiers and started looking
15 around. We then heard a shot fired. We were too afraid
16 to go and look in the direction from where the shot came
17 and continued to dig in the garden.

18 "After we had completed the burial of the six
19 soldiers we then went to look for the other soldier
20 in the direction where the last shot had been heard.
21 We found the soldier who had been shot through the
22 stomach and was lying dead. We then buried him immedi-
23 ately."

24 Prosecution document No. 5421 is a statement
25 by Sergeant HOSOTANI, Naoji of the Kepeitai. I tender

1 the document for identification and the marked excerpts
2 in evidence.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
5 No. 5421 will receive exhibit No. 1671 for identifica-
6 tion only, the marked excerpts therefrom, the same
7 number, exhibit No. 1671A.

8 (Whereupon, prosecution's document No.

9 5421 was marked Prosecution's exhibit No. 1671
10 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being
11 marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1671A and re-
12 ceived in evidence.)

13 LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: The first part of
14 his statement deals with the killings referred to in
15 the immediately preceding exhibit, but, as the remainder
16 of the document refers to other killings, I will read
17 all of it.

18 "Sergeant HOSOTANI Naoji -- Kempei Tai.

19 "Attached statement was read to the accused
20 being translated by the Interpreter T/4 M. Takanishi,
21 United States Army.

22 "STATEMENT - I am Sergeant HOSOTANI Naoji of
23 the Japanese Imperial Army. I admit to having shot
24 two soldiers at the rear of the house of Chin Kin at
25 the 15-1/2 mile post or thereabouts. The men were

1 wearing Australian hats but their clothes were torn
2 and I could not recognise them either as English or
3 Australian soldiers.

4 "The Allied soldiers were being marched to
5 Api (Jesselton). They were being marched in groups
6 of thirty. I do not know how many there were alto-
7 gether. The men who I shot had apparently been in the
8 rear party who were sick. I think that was because
9 they were in the rear party.

10 "Corporal KATAYAMA of Okimura Unit was in
11 Charge of the last group which was composed of sick
12 prisoners. At the time of the march I was living at
13 15-1/2 mile post because I was sick with malaria. I
14 think the march took place about the middle of June.
15 As Corporal KATAYAMA came past the 15-1/2 mile post
16 I spoke to him. Corporal KATAYAMA said to me that if
17 there were any stragglers I was to shoot them. I was
18 sleeping at the time the Japanese soldiers came by with
19 the Allied soldiers. I heard shots but did not get
20 up because I was sick from malaria. Chen Ten Choi and
21 another man came to my house the next day and reported
22 that some Allied soldiers had been shot. I came out of
23 the house and saw Corporal KATAYAMA who told me that
24 if there were any Allied soldiers remaining behind that
25 I was to kill them as he was going on. I then made an

1 investigation and found seven war prisoners dead. They
2 had apparently been killed by KATAYAMA's men. I ordered
3 the natives to bury the bodies of the prisoners which
4 they did. After I went back to my hut, on the way I
5 saw two prisoners. They were sitting down because they
6 had beri beri. I then went into the house and borrowed
7 Yaten's gun. Yaten is a Malay police boy who was
8 living with me. I then went and shot the two soldiers
9 in the head. I only shot the prisoners because Corporal
10 KATAYAMA told me to. I was too sick to bury the bodies
11 so I asked Chen Kay to bury the bodies.

12 "I did not know about another prisoner being
13 shot until NAKAO, civilian employee interpreter of the
14 Kempei Tai unit, told me shortly afterwards that he
15 had shot a prisoner at 17 mile post. The shooting by
16 NAKAO took place the same day as I shot the two prisoners.

17 "Question by Squadron Leader Birchall - HOSOTANI,
18 are you sure that you saw seven prisoners who were shot
19 at the rear of Chin Kin's house.

20 "Answer by HOSOTANI - Yes, there were seven.

21 "Question by Squadron Leader Birchall - HOSOTANI,
22 have you ever seen any Japanese guards shooting other
23 prisoners.

24 "Answer by HOSOTANI - I did not shoot any other
25 prisoners but I was told that on one occasion when

1 Allied soldiers were being taken in a truck they were
2 pushed off the truck at 15 mile post and shot as they
3 lay on the ground. The guards who shot them were from
4 Okumura Unit. They shot them because they could not
5 walk to Ranau and therefore they eliminated them.

6 "Question by Squadron Leader Birchall -
7 HOSOTANI, Who was the soldier who told you of the
8 shooting.

9 "Answer by HOSOTANI - I cannot recall the
10 soldier who told me as I only came to Sandakan in
11 March 1945, and I was new to the area. I only heard
12 the conversation in a general way. I think the soldiers
13 who were discussing it were from Otsuki unit.

14 "Question by Squadron Leader Birchall -
15 HOSOTANI, apart from Allied prisoners have you ever
16 shot any Chinese or Malays in this area.

17 "Answer by HOSOTANI - Yes, I have. I killed
18 five Chinese only; they included I Sui Chong and Tan
19 Pak An. I do not know the names of the other three
20 because Sergeant Major KONO and Sergeant Major TAKAZAWA
21 had investigated the cases of the three whose names
22 I do not know. Captain NAKATA, OC Sandakan Kempei Tai,
23 ordered me to shoot the five Chinese because he said
24 they had been collaborating with Terenes Guerilla Group
25 who were operating between the islands around Sandakan

1 Harbour. They had given the Guerrillas money to buy
2 food and supplies and Chinese were getting informa-
3 tion from them concerning Japanese dispositions. I
4 shot I Sui Chong and Tan Pak An on 27th May 1945.
5 The other three that were investigated by KONO and
6 TAKAZAWA were handed over to me and I shot them about
7 the middle of June 1945. I shot the first two Chinese
8 near the 1-1/2 mile post in the rubber plantation."

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1 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

2 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, I would like to
3 suggest possibly there is some error in exhibit No.
4 1670, the previous exhibit. On the second line
5 reference is made to the occurrence early in June,
6 1945, and the verification is made on the 24th of
7 October 1944. Possibly the prosecution would want
8 to correct that.

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The original docu-
10 ment is a certified -- the document put in is a
11 certified copy of the original and 24th of October
12 1944 appears there, and, I think, it is a mistake
13 that has been carried through either from the original
14 or was a mistake in the original.

15 THE PRESIDENT: The discrepancy is noted.

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document
17 No. 5422 is a statement by Lieutenant WATANABE, Genjo
18 of Suga Butai and Takakua Tai. I tender it for
19 identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

21 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
22 No. 5422 will receive exhibit No. 1672 for identification
23 The marked excerpts will receive exhibit No. 1672A.

24 (Whereupon, the document above
25 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit

1 No. 1672 for identification only; the excerpt
2 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
3 No. 1672-A and received in evidence.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This statement deals
5 with the May, 1945 march from Sandakan to Ranau and
6 the killing of the survivors. I shall read the whole
7 of this statement.

8 "I, Lt. WATANABE, Genjo, of Suga Butai and
9 Takakua Tai landed at Kuching about 8 September 1942
10 and stayed there until May 1944. I then went to
11 Sandakan arriving on 2 June 1944. I was Adj. to Col.
12 SUGA and later performed Adj. duties at the PW Camp.
13 Documents for movement from one camp to another passed
14 through my hands.

15 "On arriving at Sandakan I carried out the
16 same duties as at Kuching under Capt. HOSHIIJIMA.
17 HOSHIIJIMA was Comdr. until May when TAKAKUA took over.
18 When I arrived NAGAI was there but he left 10 days
19 later with the PW (100) for Labuan. I heard that later
20 some of these PW went to Brunei under S/M SUGINO.

21 "On May 29 1945 I moved to Ranau with PW on
22 orders from Army HQ. We were informed that an
23 Australian landing at Sandakan was imminent and other
24 reasons for movement being the severity of air-raids
25 at Sandakan. Capt. TAKAKUA was i/c and I was second

1 i/c for the movement. Lt. SUZUKI from Okayama Butai
2 was also present and in addition were S/Maj. TSUJI,
3 S/Maj. ICHIKAWA (QM), S/Maj. FUJITA (MED.), OZAWA
4 (Civilian Interpreter), the last named for 4 days
5 only.

6 "I remember S/Maj. Sticewich. There were
7 536 Prisoners of War in the party on leaving camp.
8 There were 91 English and 439 Australian Prisoners of
9 War. At 2100 hrs. on 1st day of March 4 PW returned
10 to Sandakan by truck from 11 mile. WO Sticewich
11 assumed charge of No. 2 group. There were then 6
12 short. Total 530.

13 "On leaving Sandakan I had no nominal roll
14 of PW for movement. At the end of the asphalt road
15 at the end of the first day I called for nominal rolls
16 of all PW then present. These were supplied by squad
17 leaders. The first check from nominal rolls revealed
18 discrepancy in numbers of about 6.

19 "I gave orders for FUKUHIMA and TSUJI
20 (S/Major) to come along at the rear to make out list
21 of dead and put such PW in the jungle. These men were
22 assisted by other guards who were changed round from
23 time to time. The last 2 soldiers to join the force
24 at Sandakan were SUZUKI, Mitsuo, and KOBAYASHI, Titsuo.

25 "Throughout the march from Sandakan men

1 dropped out along the track and others could not move
2 in the mornings and were left at the previous night's
3 camp.

4 "I remember the total destruction of Sandakan
5 camp on 29 May 1945. The PW were allowed to take some
6 documents or medical supplies from the camp. They
7 were burnt by us. A PW was only allowed to take
8 what he could actually carry, the rest was left behind
9 and destroyed. This was all done on TAKAKUA's orders
10 and I was present while the destruction was carried out.
11 I do not think that the destruction of the medical
12 supplies was humane or lawful.

13 "About 183 English and Australian PW arrived
14 at Ranau out of the 536 that left Sandakan; of these
15 142 were Australians, and also 1 Australian who died
16 on the last day was carried in dead. Of the 353
17 unaccounted for, 54 escaped and about 90 were ill
18 and were cut out of their misery by being shot. They
19 asked for death rather than be left behind. I do
20 not know exactly nor did reports show accurately how
21 death occurred. FUKUSHIMA and TSUJI dragged bodies
22 into the jungle. At TAKAKUA's orders soldiers were
23 told to dispose of sick PW and to see that none were
24 left behind. I was i/c of the disposal of sick PW
25 but was not present at the killings.

1 "I moved with the rear group with the
2 exception of FUKUHIMA's party. Each morning all those
3 PW who were unable to travel were placed in groups
4 for FUKUHIMA and TSUJI. The disposal of these PW
5 was done behind me and I never knew who killed them.

6 "I arrived at Ranau on the 25 June, 1945,
7 and camped at the foot of the mountain 2 miles from
8 Ranau. Next day everyone moved to Tambunan working
9 camp at the 110½ mile(I clearly understand the sketch
10 you have shown me). When I reached this camp there
11 were already 9 PW under command of 2nd Lt. SUZUKI,
12 this made a total of 192 PW in the camp under the command
13 of TAKAKUA.

14 "The figure of 54 escapees was arrived at
15 as the number unaccounted for on my lists. This was
16 the only way I could account for them. I did not
17 make out any death certificates and I cannot remember
18 any being made out. When t/M Sticewich escaped the
19 orders were to recapture him and find out the plans
20 made by others to escape. There was no order to shoot
21 him.

22 "The investigation into John Hore's escape
23 was conducted by MORITAKE and HOSHIIJIMA. Hore was
24 killed and his body placed on the PW camp sign.
25 HOSHIIJIMA and I viewed the body there. I think Hore

1 was shot in the chest by HINATA Genzo.

2 "Prior to that escape PWs were caught going under
3 the wire at the end of the camp to get food through
4 a rain pipe. These men were taken back to HQs and
5 placed in the guard house and were later put in the
6 cage, as we viewed this as a serious offense. The
7 Kempei Tai were not concerned with this. I saw the
8 men in the cage but had nothing to do with their
9 treatment. I know that one who was very sick died
10 in the cage. HORIHIMA was in charge and gave orders
11 to NORITAKE as to the treatment of these PWs.

12 "Three days after S/M Sticpewich escaped at
13 Ranau sick PWs were taken on stretchers up the hill
14 to the cemetery. This was the 1st. August, 1945.
15 Since I arrived at Labuan I have made further enquiries
16 and as far as I can determine the date the PWs were
17 taken up to the cemetery and killed was the 1st.
18 August, 1945. There were 17 of these sick men. I
19 was in charge and Sgt. OKADA and approximately ten
20 Formosan guards were also present at the killing. All
21 the Formosan guards that were actually posted to the
22 camp were in the camp area on that day. I may be able
23 to recognize some of these guards if I saw them.

24 "After these 17 men were killed there were
25 about 16 left in the camp and these were also shot on
1st. August, 1945. 11 of these were taken about

1 100 metres along the road towards Tambunam and shot.
2 S/M TCUJI with a fresh lot of about 15 or 16 Formosan
3 guards shot the second batch. These two killings were
4 at the same time 1000 hours on 1st. August, 1945.
5 I do not know the names of the PWs killed. Picone,
6 Cook, Chopping, Oatshot, Daniels (English Doctor),
7 Maskey, and Evans may have been among them. I only
8 knew a few at Sandakan and only knew a few of the section
9 leaders on the march.

10 "Civilian FUJITA (interpreter) was present
11 in camp but had nothing to do with the killings. Sgt.
12 BEPPU took five PW officers about 100 metres towards
13 Ranau. He had ten Formosan guards with him. Also
14 at 1000 hours on 1st. August, 1945, at the 111 mile
15 at junction of two roads and behind rice store Sgt.
16 BEPPU's party shot the five PW officers.

17 "Sgt. IWABE was out searching for Sticrewich
18 and had nothing to do with the killings, S/M MORIZUMI
19 had not yet arrived from Sandakan. I did not know
20 that it was a general order from Army HQs to kill PWs.
21 I do not know what MORITAKE's orders were. They were
22 given direct from TAKAKUA. My orders came from my
23 commander TAKAKUA.

24 "FUJITA (medical sergeant) had been wounded
25 and was in bed in the camp area at the time of the

1 killings. I do not know what the reason was for the
2 killings, but I think it possible that the commanders
3 feared that the PWs would escape.

4 Sgt. BEPPU's party killed 5 PWs

5 Sgt. OKADA's party killed 17 PWs

6 Sgt. TSUJI's party killed 11 PWs

7 33

8 The order for the killing was secret. I have carefully
9 checked the date and am sure that the killings took
10 place on 1st. August, 1945. Information other than
11 this must be a mistake."

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Prosecution document No. 5179 is affidavit
of Lieutenant Stephen Victor Burt Day of British
Army. I tender it for identification and the
marked excerpts in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5179 will receive exhibit No. 1673 for identification only, the marked excerpt therefrom, exhibit 1673-A.

(Whereupon, the document above
10 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
11 No. 1673 for identification only; the excerpt
12 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
13 No. 1673-A and received in evidence.)
14

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This and the two
succeeding documents deal with the prisoner of war
camp at Kuching. The affiant was sent to Kuching
with 500 British troops in November or December,
1942. He says that in this camp for greeting a passing
Indian prisoner he was beaten about the face with a
hoe handle, knocked down a number of times and kicked
in the lower regions and in the stomach whilst on
the ground. He was then taken before Colonel SUGA
and sentenced to five days imprisonment in the cells.
Numerous prisoners including the sick were beaten,

1 knocked down and jumped on. This treatment frequent-
2 ly resulted in their being sent to hospital. Col-
3 lective punishments were imposed. Thus the whole
4 camp would be made to stand for two or three hours
5 in the sun with their hands above their heads.
6

Food was poor. The staple diet was rice
7 of which prisoners received 6.73 ounces daily. The
8 Japanese guards on the other hand received ample
9 fish, pork, fruit and rice. Prisoners had no
10 medicines or medical supplies apart from those that
11 YAMAMOTO, the Japanese medical officer, gave them
12 in return for watches, etc. Just prior to capitula-
13 tion a lot of medical supplies were issued by
14 YAMAMOTO.

15 Prisoners were compelled to do war work,
16 such as airdrome construction and handling of bombs
17 and ammunition.

18 Prosecution document No. 5177 is an affi-
19 davit made by Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Macarthur
20 Sheppard of 2/10 Field Ambulance (A.I.F.) for iden-
21 tification. I put the document in for identification
22 and the excerpts thereof in evidence.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
25 No. 5177 will receive exhibit No. 1674 for identifica-

1 tion only; the marked excerpts therefrom will receive
2 exhibit No. 1674-A.

3 (Whereupon, the document above
4 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
5 No. 1674 for identification only; the excerpts
6 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
7 No. 1674-A and received in evidence.)

8 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant was
9 a medical officer. He went to Kuching in November,
10 1942 and in June was transferred to camp hospital.
11 (Attention is drawn to the fact that document says
12 June, 1942, but this must be a misprint for 1943.)
13 This hospital had to serve a population of 2000.
14 It was most inadequate. There were hardly any
15 medical or surgical supplies. In the dysentery hut
16 74 patients lay on the ground covered only by pieces
17 of sacking. Deaths were caused by deficiency
18 diseases. 580 died between 1 January 1945 and 31
19 August 1945. Bashings of prisoners took place at
20 the rate of ten a day. Japanese Doctor YAMAMOTO
21 personally bashed and kicked deponent and other
22 medical officers including a woman medical officer.
23 Propaganda photographs falsifying conditions were
24 taken. Thus a load of bananas were brought into
25 camp, photographed and then removed from the camp.

Prosecution document No. 5451 is record
of evidence given by Lieutenant Colonel Neville
Howard Morgan, Commanding Officer of 2/12 Australian
Field Ambulance. I tender this document for identi-
fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
No. 5451 will receive exhibit No. 1675 for identifi-
cation only; the marked excerpts therefrom bearing
the same document number, exhibit 1675-A.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1675 for identification only; the excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1675-A and received in evidence.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: Of this document
17 I will read the examination in chief:

18 "I was in charge of the medical team that
19 went to Kuching in September to attend to the PWs
20 and internees. I first visited the camp on the
21 morning of the 8th. In the Australian camp all
22 the officers and other ranks therein were suffering
23 from general malnutrition. In the British other ranks
24 camp about 250 cases were stretcher cases of whom 100
25 were suffering from a degree of malnutrition which we

refer to in future as famine edema which was likely to bring about their death within a fortnight. In the male internees camp a severe degree of mal-nutrition was also found. The Dutch, the Indians, the Priests, the British officers were all suffering from a degree of malnutrition -- the women and children were in fairly good condition. Approximately four personnel in the camp were dying each day when I came in. After Major Hudson and I commenced the resuscitation which was used on these people a total of not more than fourteen further deaths occurred. Of those who did die, several had cancer and several tuberculosis. That is to say, we were able to save all but four cases of famine edema. I observed Japanese guards on point duty. All the Japanese I saw were well nourished. The camp was still being run as a PW camp, camp commandant Colonel SUGA still exercised his command over all the PWs. When I came in there the Japanese Civilian Hospital in Kuching was functioning for some PWs and Internees. A total of 39 only patients were housed therein. Two Australian medical officers and a polyglot lot of medical orderlies were working there. In the PW camp two or three buildings were used as camp hospital. This housed thirty to forty patients of all national-

1 ities. In the British camp about 250 patients
2 were lying in the ordinary compound huts with only
3 one medical officer, Colonel King, 100 or so of them
4 expected to die within the fortnight. Very few of
5 them were on mattresses, a sort of floor boards
6 with a blanket or something underneath being the
7 stock hospital bed. Their main article of bedclothes
8 appeared to be parachutes. Of the dressing on their
9 ulcers a number had new Japanese dressings and a
10 great number old rags. Medical stores there were
11 in very short supply -- surgical instruments almost
12 none. Several demands for instruments were made on
13 me immediately by the O.C. of the camp hospital. The
14 men's clothings, patients and otherwise was in a very
15 poor condition but they saved it by wearing loin
16 cloths as much as possible. No member of the PW
17 camp would be classified as fit for any kind of
18 work by ordinary Australian medical standards. We
19 evacuated sick two-thirds of the camp. Famine edema
20 is a disease which is caused by conditions of semi-
21 starvation operating over a period of months. I will
22 draw the inference that had those conditions continued
23 to operate for a sufficiently long period unstated
24 that nobody would have survived in the whole camp.
25 I expect at least fifty would have died within the

1 next fortnight. And a greater number, say about
2 70 or 100, within the next six weeks under their
3 then present conditions."

4 Prosecution document No. 5294 is an affi-
5 davit made by Lieutenant Colonel John Linton Treloar
6 of Australian Military Forces. I tender it for
7 identification and the marked excerpts therefrom in
8 evidence.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

10 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
11 No. 5294 will receive exhibit No. 1676 for identifi-
12 cation only; the marked excerpts therefrom bearing
13 the same document number will receive exhibit No.
14 1676-A.

15 (Whereupon, the document above
16 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
17 No. 1676 for identification only; the excerpts
18 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
19 No. 1676-A and received in evidence.)

20 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I would now tender
21 prosecution document No. 5294-B. They are a number
22 of photographs identified by the previous exhibit.
23 I would ask that they be marked as 1676-B.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

1 being a part of document No. 5294 will be given
2 exhibit No. 1676-B.

3 (Whereupon, the photographs above
4 referred to were marked prosecution's
5 exhibit No. 1676-B and received in evidence.)

6 LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: I wish to point
7 out to the Tribunal that certain of these photo-
8 graphs relate to prisoners of war and others in
9 Borneo, while others relate to prisoners of war in
10 Ambon. When the Ambon section of this phase comes
11 on I will refer the Tribunal back to this exhibit.
12

13 This concludes the section relating to
14 Sarawak and North British Borneo.
15

16 If the Tribunal pleases, I now propose to
17 call Sister Bullwinkel.
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BILLWINKEL

DIRECT

SISTER VIVIEN BULLWINKEL, A.A.N.S.
called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution,
being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE:

Q Your name is Vivien Bullwinkel; you are a Captain in the Australian Army Nursing Service; and you reside at 25 Blyth Street, Fullerton, Adelaide, South Australia?

A Yes.

Q Early in February of 1942, you were on the Staff of the 13th Australia General Hospital at Singapore?

A Yes.

Q What happened on Thursday, the 12th of February?

A On Thursday, the 12th of February, 1942, sixty-five Australian Army Nursing Sisters with about two hundred women and children and a few elderly men were evacuated from Singapore on a small ship, the Vyner Brook.

Q Were you one of the party of Australian Nursing Sisters?

A Yes, I was in that party.

Q Other than the Sisters, were there any service personnel among the passengers on that ship?

A No.

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Q Now, will you tell the Tribunal what
2 happened at about 2 p. m., on Saturday, the 14th of
3 February?

4 A On Saturday, the 14th of February, at about
5 two o'clock in the afternoon, we were in the Banka
6 Straits, when three Japanese airplanes flew over and
7 bombed the ship and machine-gunned the lifeboats. The
8 ship commenced to sink, and the order was given to
9 abandon ship. The civilian women went over when the
10 lifeboats had been lowered, and after they had left
11 the ship we had been given the order to follow. All
12 but two of the lifeboats sunk. I, with twelve other
13 nurses, jumped out the side of the ship and swam to
14 a lifeboat which was sinking. There were three
15 civilians and a ship's officer also clinging to the ship,
16 to this boat. We drifted for about eight hours, and we
17 landed at Banka Island at about half-past ten Saturday
18 night.

19 Q I just want to make this clear, Sister.
20 There is no suggestion that any of the lifeboats
21 were machine-gunned while out in the water?

22 A No, the machine-gunning was done whilst the
23 attack was on.

24 Q Now, when you arrived at Banka Island, what
25 did you find then?

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 A We found that the two lifeboats that had not
2 sunk had already beached, which had brought between
3 thirty and forty women and children and about thirty
4 men of the ship's crew.

5 Q Were there any Nursing Sisters among the
6 people on those two lifeboats?

7 A Yes, there were about ten Nursing Sisters
8 amongst that party.

9 Q Then coming to next morning, Sunday, the
10 15th of February, what happened?

11 A A party, consisting of the ship's officer,
12 several civilian women and nurses, went to a small
13 native village to endeavor to get some help for the
14 wounded. We were refused help and told that the
15 Japanese had taken that island. We returned to the
16 party and told them that the Japanese were now in
17 possession of Banka Island.

18 That night, we saw a ship in Banka Straits
19 being shelled, and two hours later -- about two hours
20 after we had witnessed the shelling, a lifeboat arrived
21 on the beach with twenty to twenty-five Englishmen
22 in it. The next morning, Monday, we all decided that
23 the only thing to do was to give ourselves up. A
24 ship's officer went across Muntek in order to bring
25 back a Japanese party to take us prisoners. While he

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 was away the matron who was with us organized the
2 civilian women and children and sent them off in a
3 party toward Muntek in charge of a Chinese doctor.

4 At about ten o'clock in the morning, Mr.
5 Sedgman, the ship's officer, returned with a party
6 of fifteen Japanese in charge of an officer. The men
7 were put in one group, the remaining group and the
8 twenty Army Sisters and one civilian were put in another
9 group. Half of the men were marched down the beach
10 behind a headland. They returned about ten or fifteen
11 minutes later and marched the second half of the men
12 down. After the second party had gone we heard several
13 shots. When the Japanese returned they came cleaning
14 their rifles and their bayonets.

15 Q Just one moment, Sister. At that time who
16 was left on the beach?

17 A There were twenty-two Army Sisters, one
18 civilian, and about ten or twelve stretcher cases that
19 had been wounded in the bombing of our ship and the
20 shelling of the other one. When they had finished
21 cleaning their rifles and bayonets, then they ordered
22 the twenty-three of us to march into the sea. We had
23 gone a few yards into the water when they commenced
24 to machine-gun from behind. I saw the girls fall one
25 after the other, when I was hit. The bullet that hit

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DIRECT

1 me struck me in the back at about waist level and
2 passed straight through. It knocked me over, and
3 the waves brought me in to the edge of the water. I
4 continued to lie there for ten or fifteen minutes, and
5 then I sat up and looked around, and the Japanese party
6 had disappeared. I then took myself up into the jungle
7 and became unconscious.

8 Q Stepping there, Sister, before you went up
9 into the jungle did you see any bodies washed up on
10 the beach?

11 A Yes, there were quite a number of bodies
12 that had been washed up on the beach at the same time
13 that I had.

14 Q Did you notice any of the stretcher cases
15 that had been on the beach previously?

16 A No, I did not notice them at this point.

17 Q Did you see anyone arrive at that time?

18 A No, not at that time.

19 Q Now, you have told us that you dragged your-
20 self into the jungle and lost consciousness. What
21 happened next?

22 THE PRESIDENT: Is this a convenient break?

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Yes, sir.

24 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen
25 minutes.

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BULLWINKEL

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1 Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was
2 taken until 1500, after which the proceedings
3 were resumed as follows:)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.
3
BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE (Continued):

4 Q Before the recess, you told us that you
5 dragged yourself into the jungle and there lost
6 consciousness. What happened then?

7 A When I regained consciousness, I decided to
8 come down to the beach in order to get a drink. On
9 my way to the fresh water spring that was there, a
10 voice or somebody spoke to me. On looking around, I
11 found that it was an Englishman who had joined the
12 party on the Sunday night. He was one of the stretcher
13 cases and he had been bayoneted by the same party of
14 Japanese that had shot the girls on Monday morning.

15 Q How did you find that out?

16 A He told me that himself.

17 Q Did he tell you anything about the other
18 wounded, the other stretcher cases?

19 A Only that they had been bayoneted the same
20 was that he had been, and they had all been left for
21 dead, he included.

22 Q That would be after you and the other sisters
23 had been shot?

24 A Yes, because I did not see them bayoneting
25 the stretcher cases.

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Q Did he tell you what day it was?
2 A Yes, he said the day was Wednesday.
3 Q You had been unconscious, then, from Monday to
4 Wednesday?
5 A Yes.

6 Q Did you see the dead bodies of the stretcher
7 cases on the beach then?

8 A Yes, I saw them on the Wednesday.

9 Q What was the man's name?

10 A Private Kingsley.

11 Q What condition was he in?

12 A He was a very sick man.

13 Q What did you do then?

14 A I managed to get him up into the jungle, and
15 I then went into the village that I had been into on
16 the previous Sunday. The native women gave me some
17 food which I took back to the beach. With the food
18 that they had given me and the fresh water that was
19 available, we lived on that until he was strong enough
20 to walk again. We decided to give ourselves up again.

21 Q How many trips to the village did you make
22 for food while you had Kingsley as a patient?

23 A On two or three occasions I went into the
24 village.

25 Q And how long was it after the shooting on the

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Monday that you and Kingsley decided to give yourselves
2 up again?

3 A About twelve days.

4 Q Did you see any other survivors at that time
5 from the massacre?

6 A No, I didn't see any survivors at that time.

7 Q Well, what happened next?

8 A We started off to reach Muntok, and on our
9 way across we were overtaken by a car in which there
10 was a Japanese naval officer and a Japanese soldier.
11 We were told to get into the car and we were taken to
12 naval headquarters, where we were questioned, and then
13 we were sent around to the coolie lines where there
14 were other prisoners.

15 Q Did you say anything as to what happened on
16 the beach to the people who questioned you?

17 A No, we did not mention about what had happened
18 on the beach.

19 Q And what date was this that you went to the
20 coolie lines?

21 A It was the 28th of February.

22 Q Would you tell the Tribunal why the sisters
23 remained on the beach when the other party of women
24 was sent out towards Muntok?

25 A It was decided that we should remain behind to

1 help carry the stretcher cases as there were between
2 twelve and fifteen, and quite a number of the other
3 party had leg and arm injuries.

4 Q When you were in the coolie lines, did you
5 hear anything as to what happened to the two batches
6 of twenty-five men that had been marched around the
7 headland on the Monday morning?

8 A I was told that there were two men who had
9 survived. They had been marched away with the second
10 party and the Japanese party had commenced bayoneting
11 the men when four or five of them made a break and
12 dashed into the sea. They were shot at and these two
13 men were the two who managed to get away.

14 Q Did they say anything as to what had happened
15 to the first party of twenty-five?

16 A Only that there was evidence of the first
17 party having been bayoneted.

18 Q And what had happened to these two sur-
19 vivors then?

20 A They had swam out to sea for some time and
21 then on coming back to land they went into the
22 jungle and lived in the jungle for about a week.

23 Q And what did they do then?

24 A They then gave themselves up and were taken
25 to the coolie lines in Muntok.

BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 Q What ration did you receive at the coolie
2 lines at Muntok?

3 A A handful of rice twice a day and a drink
4 of tea at six o'clock at night.

5 Q What happened on the 2nd of March 1942?

6 A On the 2nd of March 1942 two hundred
7 women and children were taken across to Sumatra,
8 to Palembang.

9 Q Were any of the sisters from the Vyner
10 Brook in that party?

11 A Yes, there were 32 sisters.
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DIRECT

Q Had any of those survived the particular
1 massacre you were in?

A No.

Q Well, where did you go to at Palembang?

A We were taken to a camp which consisted
5 of fourteen houses and was known as the Irene Lines
6 camp.

Q How many women and children were accommodated
8 there altogether?

A There were five hundred women and children
10 accommodated in these fourteen houses.

Q And how long did you remain in the Irene
12 Lines houses?

A We were there for eighteen months.

Q Well, now, how many people were accommodated
15 in each house?

A An average of forty people to each house,
18 which was a four-roomed bungalow meant for four
19 people.

Q What have you to say about the sanitation?

A The sanitation was appalling. The septic
21 tanks which were made at these bungalows to accom-
22 modate four could not cope with the greater party.
23 The septic tanks would overflow into the drains
24 running alongside the houses and then into the
25

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BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

1 open drains that were in the street.
2

3 Q With regard to medical supplies, what have
4 you to say?

5 A We received no medical supplies, and it was
6 six months before we could ever get any of our sick
7 patients into the hospital in the town.

8 Q What sick did you have during this time?

9 A Dysentery was what we had to put up with
10 mainly in this camp and they were nursed in a small
11 garage and their own homes.

12 Q Could you say what number of cases you had
13 during this six months?

14 A We had at least fifty.

15 Q Did you make any requests for medical
16 supplies?

17 A Yes, we made repeated requests for medical
18 supplies.

19 Q To the Japanese?

20 A Yes, the Japanese themselves.

21 Q Well, now, what happened in September of
22 1943?

23 A In September '43 we were sent to another
24 camp about a quarter of a mile away from where we
25 had been. This camp was known as the men's civilian
camp and it consisted of bamboo huts which accom-

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BULLWINKEL

DIRECT

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2

3 Q With regard to medical supplies, what have
4 you to say?

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6 six months before we could ever get any of our sick
7 patients into the hospital in the town.

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16 supplies?

17 A Yes, we made repeated requests for medical
18 supplies.

19 Q To the Japanese?

20 A Yes, the Japanese themselves.

21 Q Well, now, what happened in September of
22 1943?

23 A In September '43 we were sent to another
24 camp about a quarter of a mile away from where we
25 had been. This camp was known as the men's civilian
camp and it consisted of bamboo huts which accom-

BULL"INKEL

DIRECT

1 modated fifty to sixty people.

2 Q "hat space was there per person?

3 A We had a bed space of 26 inches wide by
4 6 feet in length for ourselves and any of our
5 belongings.

6 Q Did you receive any medical supplies here?

7 A No, we received no medical supplies.

8 Q "hat did the food ration consist of?

9 A The rice was gradually cut down over a
10 period of several mont's until in the end we were
11 only having one cup of uncooked rice per person per
12 day.

13 Q "hat was the position with regard to work?

14 A In this camp we had only our camp duties
15 to do until April '44, when there was a change of
16 administration at the camp. In April the army took
17 charge of the camp from the civil administration
18 and we were then forced to go out and till the land
19 in order to plant potatoes. Everybody had to go
20 out on those working parties. The sick were allowed
21 to work shorter hours. We had no water in this camp
22 other than what we could obtain from four wells.

23 During the dry season the wells were dry, which
24 means every drop of water that was used in the
25 camp and for the gardens had to be carried about

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s quarter of a mile down the road from the hydrant.

1 "We would be stood up in lines waiting to go to
2 the hydrant for water and would be kept there for
3 more than an hour and a half at times, waiting in
4 the hot sun. When we were eventually allowed to
5 go we would have to carry the water first of all to
6 the Japanese houses for their bathing, then for
7 their kitchen purposes, and then for the large
8 gardens that we had planted. Sometimes the guards
9 allowed us to carry a little fresh water for our
10 own kitchen purposes. And very seldom were we ever
11 allowed to carry any for our own bathing purposes.
12 We were all on a ration of one and one-half pints
13 of water for bathing purposes and washing of
14 clothes.

15 Q What were the sanitary conditions in this
16 camp?

17 A They were also frightful. The septic
18 tanks, once again, would drain -- overflow and
19 drain -- overflow into a drain surrounding the
20 entire camp.

21 C And with regard to gardening, what did you
22 have to do apart from hoeing the ground?

23 A After hoeing the ground we would have to
24 plant the potatoes and then see that they were kept

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1 watered every day.

2 Q And this carrying of water, what did you use
3 for carrying it?

4 A Buckets that had been brought into the camp
5 by the Dutch people who had been interned.

6 Q And how many were in this camp?

7 A There had been between five hundred and
8 six hundred people in this camp.

9 Q How did the Japanese treat you?

10 A There were many instances of face slapping
11 and people being stood in the sun. We had to bow
12 to the Japanese and to their Indonesian guards; and
13 failure to do this resulted in the person having
14 their face slapped or punched.

15 Q And did you see any bad results of this
16 treatment?

17 A One woman had several teeth knocked out and
18 had red marks upon her face for several days after.

19 Q How long were you in this camp altogether?

20 A We were in this camp for about twelve months.

21 Q How many deaths took place while you were there?

22 A There had been about twenty deaths in that
23 camp.

24 Q And from what causes?

25 A From malnutrition and dysentery mainly.

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Q Now, in October, 1944, what happened?

1 A In October, 1944, we were moved from Palem-
2 bang to Banka Island.

3 Q How many of you?

4 A About four hundred and fifty of us.

5 Q And what was your condition?

6 A We were all very much weaker than we had
7 been twelve months previously; and we had to load
8 our own supplies from the train onto the ship.

9 Q Well, then, where did you camp -- when did
10 you get to Banka Island?

11 A It only being -- it was a two-day trip from
12 Palembang. We were out there two days afterwards.

13 Q And where did you camp there?

14 A It was a new camp that had just been built
15 and really hadn't no particular name.

16 Q What was the accommodation there?

17 A They were large bamboo and atap huts.

18 Q What was your health like while you were
19 in that area?

20 A The camp was situated in a malarial area,
21 and it was also a fever known as Banka Island fever
22 that was very prevalent. From the malaria and Banka
23 Island fever we had over a hundred and fifty deaths.

24 Q In what period?

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A We were in this camp for six months.

Q And what work did you do there?

A Our work consisted in looking after our own sick and digging the graves. There was always seventy-five per cent of the camp sick.

Q What medical supplies did you have?

A We received an inadequate supply of quinine bark.

Q Anything else?

A Not in the way of medical supplies.

Q What about food, what did that consist of?

A We were still on our small ration of rice, very little vegetables; in fact, there were weeks when it was rice only. On several occasions fish was brought into the camp but was allowed to stand in the sun until it was bad before it was issued to us.

Q Apart from your four hundred and fifty people, were there any other people that went to that camp while you were there?

A Yes. There were about two hundred women who joined us from the camp from Bencoolen.

Q Well, now, in April, 1945, what happened?

A In April of 1945 we were moved from Banka Island back to Sumatra to a place called Lubukling'au.

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Q How many of you?

A About five hundred in batches of three.

Q Was Sister James on your ship?

A Yes.

Q Well, now, when you landed on the Sumatra mainland from the ship, what happened?

A When we disembarked, we were then entrained and kept on the train overnight. We traveled all the next day and were still kept on the train the following night. On this trip twelve of the women died.

Q That is in your third of the batch alone, is it?

A Yes, those twelve women died just in the section that went across that I was with.

Q Now what food did you have on the ship and train journey?

A We had very little food, which was rice, and we only had enough water or the amount of water that we could carry ourselves.

Q Were you in a party of sick people only, or did you have the healthy ones there too?

A It was the hospital moving plus about a hundred and fifty of the sick who were in the camp.

Q Were the sick in a physical condition to be

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1 moved?

2 A The hospital cases, no.

3 Q Well, then, on arrival at Lubukling'au,
4 what did you find?

5 A We found that the camp consisted of old
6 atap buildings which leaked very badly; and when
7 it rained, your bedding and everything you possessed
8 was always wet.

9 Q Did it rain frequently?

10 A Yes. We were there during the wet season.

11 Q And what was the hospital accommodation like?

12 A The hospital accommodation was in the same
13 condition as the huts of the camp. Sick patients
14 just lay in the rain when it rained.

15 Q What medical supplies did you have?

16 A Only the quinine bark that was given to us
17 again.

18 Q Was that effective for the cure of malaria?

19 A No, and it always gave a form of diarrhea
20 to all those that took it.

21 Q What sickness were the patients suffering
22 from?

23 A From malaria and beri-beri.

24 Q And did that also affect the sisters?

25 A Yes. Everybody in the camp suffered from it

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in some degree.

1 Q Well, now, how many died in that camp?
2 A There were over -- just over fifty approxi-

3 mately.
4 Q Over what period?
5 A Six months.
6 Q What did your food consist of there?
7 A A small amount of rice and a few vegetables.
8 Q Well, then, coming to the twenty-fourth of
9 August, 1945, what happened on that date?
10 A On the twenty-fourth the camp commandant,
11 Captain SEKI, told us the war was over. The next
12 day we were given dozens of bottles of quinine
13 tablets. We were given disinfectants and ointments;
14 and we were given tins and tins of butter per person;
15 and they also sent in local anesthetics, enough for
16 major operations.
17 Q Had you any anesthetics previously?
18 A No, we had no local anesthetics previously.
19 If there were any teeth or minor operations, the
20 removing had to be done without.
21 Q What about food?
22 A Yes, we were given lots of fresh vegetables
23 and fresh fruit.
24 Q Now, during the period that you were in

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the various prison camps, did you receive any Red
1 Cross parcels?

2 A The only Red Cross parcels we saw were in
3 August, 1944, when we were given a portion of the
4 consignment that had arrived.

5 Q Do you know what happened to the rest of
6 that consignment?

7 A When we were in the Japanese houses filling
8 their baths and tanks, we would see evidence of
9 tins and packets of cigarettes marked "American."

10 Q Well, now, were you ever visited by the
11 protecting power, a representative of the protecting
12 power?

13 A We had several visits from high officials,
14 and we also were visited by what we were told was
15 a representative -- I have forgotten now. He was
16 in civilian clothes.

17 Q What nationality were the people you were
18 referring to?

19 A Japanese.

20 Q Were you ever visited by any representatives
21 of Switzerland?

22 A No.

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MCRNANE: That completes the
24 examination-in-chief, if it please the Tribunal.
25

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1 THE PRESIDENT: What attention did your
2 wound get after you had given yourself up?

3 THE WITNESS: I did not get any.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Did the Japanese know about it?

5 THE WITNESS: No, I did not tell them about it.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

7 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, there will be no
8 cross-examination of Sister Nurse Bullwinkle.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are a model witness,
10 Sister Bullwinkle. You have given your evidence
11 faultlessly.

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: May the witness be
13 excused from further attendance on the usual terms?

14 THE PRESIDENT: She is excused on the usual
15 terms.

16 (Whereupon, the witness was excused.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: If the Tribunal
18 pleases, Lieutenant Colonel Damste will continue the
19 prosecution's case.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

21 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President and
22 Members of the Tribunal: This phase of the prose-
23 cution comprises the areas: Dutch Borneo, Java,
24 Sumatra, Timor, and Lesser Sunda Islands and Celebes.

25 With the Court's permission, I prefer to

1 pronounce Dutch names in the Dutch way and the
2 geographical names in the Malay way.

3 In any case where there is only a certified
4 copy of a document introduced, this is due to the
5 fact that the original document is not available in
6 Tokyo, because it is wanted by the Netherlands,
7 Netherlands Indies or other Government, of whose
8 official records it is a part, for reasons of pros-
9 ecution in the home country, or for other official
10 purpose.

11 Before giving individual synopses of each
12 of the seven areas into which the Netherlands Indies
13 has been roughly divided for reasons of convenience
14 for this trial, the Prosecution desires to draw
15 the Court's attention to some facts and circumstances
16 of a more general character, most of which these
17 areas have in common. This is in order to prevent
18 repetition.

19 1. The Royal Netherlands Indies Army,
20 mainly concentrated on the island of Java, surrendered
21 on March 9th, 1942. This surrender was followed by
22 that of the other Allied Forces then present in this
23 theater, comprising some eight thousand, most of them
24 Australian and British, some American, New Zealand
25 and Canadian. As has been stated by Brigadier

1 BLACKBURN, V. C., when giving testimony on 29 November
2 and 2 December 1946, all these troops were made
3 prisoners of war.

4 The Netherlands Indies Army consisted only
5 partly of Dutch troops, most of whom were civilians,
6 members of militia and "landstorm" (territorial
7 army), including homeguards. These Dutch troops,
8 amounting to about 37,000 prisoners of war died.
9 These facts appear in prosecution document 5737,
10 which is an approximative calculation by the Head
11 of the Netherlands Indies Government Office for
12 Displaced Persons.

13 The prosecution enters this document No. 5737
14 as an exhibit.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
17 No. 5737 will receive exhibit No. 1677.

18 (Whereupon, the document above re-
19 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
20 No. 1677 and received in evidence.)

21 From the statement of the witness Major
22 De Weerd, as given on 6 December 1946, page 3, the
23 official Japanese returns give a higher number. The
24 other Allied prisoners of war were mostly confined
25 in the same camps together with the Dutch and were

1 also scattered all over the Japanese controlled
2 areas.

3 The Japanese treated the prisoners of war
4 in the Netherlands Indies in the same way as has
5 already been shown in the case of the areas Singapore,
6 Malaya, Burma, Thailand, Hongkong, Andamans and
7 Nicobars, Formosa, and Hainan. In the meantime
8 they made the world believe that being a prisoner
9 of war in their hands was a privilege, as appears
10 from prosecution document 5771, which is a letter
11 dated Tokyo, 8th of September, 1942, of the Gaimusho
12 to the Swedish Minister in Tokyo who was in charge
13 of Dutch interests. In this letter the Japanese
14 Government point out that the Governor General of
15 the Netherlands Indies was given the benefit of being
16 treated as a prisoner of war and not as a mere
17 civilian.

18 I prefer, with the Court's permission, to
19 read the second part of the document.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you have not entered
21 it yet.

22 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I tender this document
23 5771 in evidence.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5771 will receive exhibit No. 1678.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1678 and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will read the second paragraph.

"It is an act of grace to accord the treatment of a prisoner of war to a subject or a citizen of an enemy country. The Japanese Government now note that the Netherlands authorities in London have expressed their intention that they do not require for Mr. Starkenborgh the treatment as a prisoner of war. The Japanese Government, therefore, consider themselves to be at liberty to cease at any time to treat him as a prisoner of war, but deal with him as an ordinary internee together with other nationals of enemy countries whose liberation is deemed to be detrimental to this country."

THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn until half-past nine Monday morning.

(Whereupon, at 1600, an adjournment was taken until Monday, 23 December, 1946, at 0930.)

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